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CHAIRMAN WARREN TESTIFIES ON CEQ ACTIVITIES

On October 26 Chairman Warren testified before the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries concerning CEQ's responsibilities and programs as expanded by the President's 1977 Environmental Message. The text of the Chairman's testimony is reprinted on pages 3 through 42.

COUNCIL MEMBER IDENTIFIES PRIORITIES IN ACHIEVING NATIONAL WATER GOALS

In a speech to the Water Pollution Control Federation, Council Member Gus Speth identified several areas which must become priority concerns in the years immediately ahead if national clean water goals are to be achieved. They include focusing on public health problems, abating runoff pollution, and adopting more forceful preventative strategies to ensure that new pollution problems are not created as older ones are eliminated. Turn to page 43.

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A questionnaire for readers of the 102 Monitor appears on page 137.

Contents: see inside cover

CONTENTS

Warren Testimony 3
"New Priorities in Protecting Our Waters" 43
State-County Index of EISs Filed with CEQ During September, 1977 64
Agency Index of EISs Filed with CEQ During September, 1977 71
Statements Filed During September, 1977 76
Cumulative Summary 134
Subscription Information 135
Monitor User Survey 137

STATEMENT OF
CHARLES WARREN
CHAIRMAN, COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISHERIES AND
WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT
OF THE
HOUSE COMMITTE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

October 26, 1977

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

I. INTRODUCTION 1

II. THE COUNCIL'S ROLE WITHIN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT. 4

III. ORGANIZING TO MEET THE COUNCIL'S PRINCIPAL RESPONSIBILITIES 6

IV. THE COUNCIL'S PRIORITY PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS 9

A. Development of NEPA Regulations. 9

B. Integrating Federal Environmental Review Requirements. 17

C. Environmental Oversight. 18

D. Pollution Control and Resources Conservation 19

E. Environmental Health and Toxic Substances. . . . 21

F. Public Lands and Natural Resources 25

G. International and Scientific Affairs 27

H. Energy 30

I. Economics. 31

J. Data and Monitoring. 33

K. Public Information and Education 35

APPENDIX A. A1

I.
INTRODUCTION

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee. Thank you for inviting me to discuss with you the Council on Environmental Quality's responsibilities and programs. We appreciate your Committee's interest in the Council and its programs. We also appreciate this opportunity to answer any questions you may have about our activities and about what we are doing to meet our responsibilities which, as you know, were expanded by the President's 1977 Environmental Message.

Before proceeding with my testimony, I would like to introduce to you those who are with me today: J. Gustave Speth, Council Member; Marion Edey, Council Member designate; Edward L. Strohbehn, Jr., Executive Director; and Nicholas C. Yost, Acting General Counsel.

During this past year the Council has undertaken several major initiatives. First, we developed the President's 1977 Environmental Message which was issued in April 1977. This important document has established environmental priorities and duties for the federal government and has initiated several major studies whose results will probably significantly affect future environmental planning and decisionmaking.

Second, we began implementing the new responsibilities which the President assigned to the Council in the Environmental Message. These responsibilities include:

- promulgation of regulations to implement NEPA's requirements.
- coordination of toxic substances data collection, research, and regulation.
- coordination of an interagency task force on environmental monitoring and data collection.
- conducting a study of long-range global population, natural resources, and environmental changes.
- conducting a study of federal environmental review laws in order to recommend ways to coordinate environmental review requirements and to eliminate unnecessary overlaps and duplications.
- developing recommendations to simplify, coordinate, and codify wildlife conservation law.

Third, the Council held a series of public hearings in Alaska and Washington regarding alternative natural gas pipeline routes. After reviewing the record, the Council sent to the President a report which concluded that the environmental impact statements on the project were legally sufficient and which ranked the three pipeline route proposals in terms of environmental acceptability. The ALCAN route was the Council's recommended pipeline choice and was the route chosen by the President.

Fourth, the Council developed new programs to meet its responsibilities under NEPA and the President's Environmental

Message. Finally, the Council reorganized the Council's staff structure in order to improve the Council's ability to meet its responsibilities. In addition to informing you about these new initiatives, I will describe the Council's policy making role within the Executive Office of the President.

I believe that this information should confirm for this Committee that the Council is actively moving to implement its statutory responsibilities. This Committee's interest in and attention to the work of the Council since the Council's creation on January 1, 1970, has been an important factor in the Council's success.

II.
THE COUNCIL'S ROLE WITHIN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

On July 15, 1977, President Carter submitted Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1977 to the Congress. As related to the activities of the Council, the President determined that

> "The CEQ's major purpose is to provide an independent assessment of our policies for improving the environment."

In addition, the President directed the Council to "advise OMB on the reorganization of natural resources functions within the Federal government."

In order that the Council might better focus on its policy making responsibilities, the President transferred two Council functions to the Environmental Protection Agency:

1. The routine review of impact statements and administrative aspects of their receipt and handling;
2. The evaluation responsibility regarding the Department of Energy's non-nuclear energy research program.

Appended to this statement is an excerpt from the August 1, 1977 statement that OMB Director, Bert Lance, presented to the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs. This excerpt discusses in greater detail the reorganization plan for the

Executive Office of The President and underscores the importance of the Council's policymaking role which was summarized by Mr. Lance as follows:

> "However, it should be emphasized that the reorganization and redefinition of the Council's role will in no way downgrade the importance of the Council in the development of the Administration's environmental policies. By sharpening and focussing this role, we believe that the Council can be more effective in formulating policy at the Executive level."

III.
ORGANIZING TO MEET THE COUNCIL'S PRINCIPAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Among the Council's principal responsibilities are to:

1. Provide the President and the Executive Office with policy advice on environmental matters.

2. Develop new environmental initiatives for the President.

3. Make the National Environmental Policy Act work.

4. Coordinate and assist in implementing the Administration's environmental policies and programs.

5. Inform and educate the public about environmental issues and about methods for protecting and enhancing our environment.

In order to improve the Council's abilities to meet these responsibilities the Council has made two substantive organizational changes. First, each of the Council Members has taken lead responsibility for several broad areas of environmental concern. Second, the Council's program staff is organized into eight areas of substantive expertise.

- Environmental Policy Oversight and Land Use Concerned primarily with general environmental oversight issues within the Council, such as substantive NEPA issues, preparation of the Annual Report, and overseeing the environmental message, and with inner city and urban land use issues.

- Pollution Control and Resources Conservation concerned primarily with pollution control (air, water, noise, etc.) and resource recovery and conservation.

- Environmental Health and Toxic Substances concerned primarily with the effects of toxic substances on human health and on the environment, and toxic substances control.

- Public Lands and Natural Resources concerned primarily with protection and management and use of public and other lands and water and natural resource development.

- International and Scientific Affairs concerned primarily with all international environmental issues, with wildlife, and with scientific issues relating to environmental protection policies.

- Energy concerned primarily with major energy policy issues, including energy conservation and solar, nuclear, and fossil fuel energy developments.

- Economics concerned primarily with major environmental protection/economic issues such as the efforts of environmental protection policies on employment, economic growth, urbanization.

- Environmental Data and Monitoring concerned with providing data and analytic support for other Council activities; maintaining and improving the Council's environmental data systems, analyses, and reports, and improving the environmental data and monitoring programs of other federal agencies.

Two other organizational units within the Council complete the picture. The General Counsel's Office develops and promulgates the Council's regulations which implement NEPA, coordinates with the Department of Justice to ensure uniform federal agency interpretations of NEPA, coordinates the Council's legislative review process, and provides legal advice to the Council and other staff units.

The Public Information Office develops and maintains the Council's relationships with Congress, the public, the press and broadcast media, and non-governmental organizations, edits and publishes the Council's publications, and supervises the Council's public hearings.

This new organizational structure will enable the Council to meet its responsibilities effectively and efficiently.

IV.
THE COUNCIL'S PRIORITY PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

In this brief statement I highlight the Council's most important programs and projects. These activities indicate the types of policy development, interagency coordination, and data and trend monitoring efforts that the Council performs.

A. Development of NEPA Regulations

As you know, the Council in the past has had the authority to administer the EIS system through so-called "Guidelines," which have been treated by courts and agencies with varying degrees of deference.

President Carter changed this. On May 24, 1977, the President signed Executive Order 11991. One paragraph of that Order directs the Council to:

> "Issue regulations to Federal agencies for the implementation of the procedural provisions of [NEPA]. Such regulations shall be developed after consultation with affected agencies and after such public hearings as shall be appropriate. They will be designed to make the environmental impact statement process more useful to decision-makers and the public; and to reduce paperwork and the accumulation of extraneous background data, in order to emphasize the need to focus on real environmental issues and alternatives. They will require impact statements to be concise, clear, and to the point, and supported by evidence that agencies have made the necessary environmental analyses. The Council shall include in its regulations procedures (1) for the early preparation of environmental impact statements, and (2) for the referral to the Council of conflicts between agencies concerning the implementation of [NEPA]."

The Executive Order embraces, in sum, virtually all the major criticisms of NEPA and the EIS process and gives the Council the authority to correct deficiencies.

The Council had already begun the process of reform of NEPA's implementation, scheduling hearings so that we could hear the views of the public.

At those hearings we affirmatively sought to involve NEPA's critics as well as its defenders. We asked the United States Chamber of Commerce to coordinate the business and industry presentation. At our request the Building and Construction Trades of the AFL-CIO coordinated the labor presentation. The Natural Resources Defense Council put together the environmental panel. In addition, we heard from State and local governments, the scientific community, and the public generally. It was an extraordinary hearing. And what was extraordinary was the agreement -- the consensus. Nobody came out for repealing or seriously amending NEPA. All thought it created a good process. Nobody said it was being implemented as well as it might be. All thought that it might be improved. And the suggestions were similar. Substantially everybody was moving in the same direction -- that of streamlining the process without sacrificing the protection of the public's environment. The height of agreement came when a lawyer representing the oil industry opened his presentation by saying he endorsed in its entirety the statement of the President of the Sierra Club -- the lion and the lamb are laying down together, without venturing a guess as to which was which. This consensus is amazing. I can think of no other area of environmental law where it exists. We at the Council have done our best to seize the opportunity to reform the process so as to reflect the shared assumptions as to the direction in which we ought to move.

Let me talk about those hearings -- what were generally perceived to be the problems and the solutions for dealing with them?

First and foremost, EIS's tend to be extremely bulky, to be burdened with masses of detail that obscure rather than facilitate analyses. A fat volume or series of volumes is apt to serve nobody's interest. The decision-maker never reads it, which hardly accomplishes NEPA's goal. The business man or woman complains that it takes too long to prepare. The environmentalist asserts that agencies use the bulk to hide the critical issues. EIS's should be concise, to the point, and concentrate on the real alternative choices that confront the decision-maker and the public.

Second, cumbersome procedures can lead to unnecessary delay. When, as often happens with Federal programs, more than one agency is involved in a single action, it has been difficult to get agencies to agree which should take the lead, or assert principal responsibility for an EIS. This complicates matters for a private applicant, who may have to deal with several agencies, each of which has its own procedures.

Central to NEPA and to the EIS process is the consideration of alternatives; often, however, alternatives seem to be straw men, set up for easy rejection, leaving the action preferred by the agency as the only "sensible" course. As good a summary of the situation as any was this, offered by a representatives from the League of Women Voters:

> "The League of Women Voters education fund has closely observed the burgeoning growth of environmental impact statements since the passage of the National Environmental Policy Act in 1969. We have been increasingly alarmed about the way in which the statement process has overtaken, and in some ways replaced, the Act's objective of incorporating environmental considerations in Federal agency decision-making."

It was and is the goal of the Council to change this emphasis on paperwork to an emphasis on substance -- better environmental decision-making which is the purpose of the Act.

While the hearings were enormously productive, we wanted a still greater degree of input from the public. We therefore went through the hearing record of both oral and written presentations and culled from it both the public's perception of what the problems were and the suggestions for dealing with them. We organized the questions and sent them out to all who were interested so we could get the public's best thinking on all the suggestions. Copies were sent to all who testified at the hearings and to those who wrote the Council. Each Governor and each State Attorney General's office received a copy, as did the heads of Federal agencies Finally, we put a notice of availability of the NEPA questionnaire in the Federal Register and sent copies to all who responded. A total of 1,600 were sent out, and more than 300 completed 40-page questionnaires were returned. One participant in the process, an official of an electrical utility company, complimented the Council on the questionnaire saying it was the first time in years of dealing with government that he knew he was being listened to. He knew because every suggestion he heard made at the hearing turned up in the questionnaire.

We then turned to the complex and lengthy process of evaluating and learning from the responses, organizing the subjects discussed, and drafting proposals.

While today is too early to say specifically what the regulations will provide, we feel we can talk about some of the general directions. Our principal thrust is to place less emphasis on paperwork and more on sound decisions. As we said before, the paperwork is only a means to an end -- better decision-making which implements Section 101 of NEPA.

There are several areas in which we expect to act, which may be summarized under the general headings of (1) reducing length, (2) reducing delay, and (3) facilitating better decisions. Let me take them one by one.

1. Reducing length. The multi-volume EIS should be reduced in size.

a. First we expect to greatly reduce the lengthy discussions of the existing setting -- the bulky "dandelion counts" that serve neither the decision maker nor the public.

We must make clear that such lengthy catalogues do not add up to an adequate impact statement. Concise analysis is what is useful.

b. We hope to eliminate repetition. There is an unfortunate tendency slavishly to adhere to the five subsections of NEPA rather than organizing the discussion to serve the decisionmaker. As a result the same fact can be repeated five times in five separate discussions. Once is enough.

c. Universal page limits appear too inflexible to prescribe. The same law, we must remember, covers a bank building in Woodstock, Vermont, and a Trans-Alaska pipeline. However, a mechanism should exist for setting page limits in individual cases.

2. Reducing delay.

a. We should get everybody involved in the NEPA process early. If a project manager ignores the environment in his planning and adds it on as an afterthought, NEPA will be an add-on and will cause delay. If, however, the environmental planning takes place at the same time as other planning, NEPA should cause no delay, and the environment will become a meaningful part of decision making.

b. Often several Federal agencies are involved, and much time is taken deciding who is to take the lead in preparing the EIS. We intend to prescribe a prompt and fair means of lead agency designation.

c. Scoping. We need a means to settle on the scope of an EIS before it is prepared. We intend to propose a scoping process to involve all those interested in a project. This should lead to early decisions about what areas need emphasis in an EIS and correspondingly which do not, reducing the size of the EIS accordingly.

d. Replacing an adversarial emphasis with a cooperative emphasis. We hope agencies will cooperate in the preparation of an EIS rather than holding their fire and letting go with adverse comments on somebody else's completed product.

e. Elimination of duplication. This has two aspects:

(i) It is possible to eliminate duplication between Federal agencies by providing that one adopt the environmental documents prepared by another.

(ii) It is possible to eliminate duplication between Federal and State and local requirements by providing for joint statements.

f. Time Limits. While universal time limits, like page limits, appear needlessly inflexible, we expect that a scoping meeting could serve as the appropriate occasion for setting time limits specific to the particular action.

g. Tiering. We expect to encourage the process of tiering, whereby general questions are dealt with in a program EIS covering the entire program and need not be repeated in site specific EISs, which may then be considerably briefer documents which concentrate on the issues peculiar to the specific site.

3. Ultimately, of course, it is not better documents but better decisions that count. The Council intends to take several steps to facilitate better decisions.

a. First, we intend to emphasize all of NEPA -- not just Section 102(2)(C), the subsection that deals with EISs. There has been so much attention to EISs in recent years that NEPA seems to have acquired the reputation of the law that establishes environmental impact statements, rather than the law that establishes a National Environmental Policy with the EISs only the most conspicuous of several action-forcing devices to insure implementation of that policy. We hope to restore that original intent -- so that the procedures of Section 102(2) are means to achieve the requirements of Sections 101 and 102(1). We expect to emphasize the actual decision and its relation to the purpose of the Act.

b. We want to insure that the decision is based on impartial analysis. We expect to place restrictions on preparation of EISs by applicants who have a conflict of interest in their preparation.

c. We intend to emphasize follow up. If the NEPA process results in some worthy mitigative measures, we would like to insure that those measures are in fact incorporated and carried out.

d. Finally, Congress has provided for the referral to the Council of actions found by the Administrator of EPA to be environmentally unsatisfactory pursuant to Section 309 of the Clean Air Act. Since enactment of the provision in 1970, the previous Councils never adopted procedures governing such referrals. We have now done so. Our interim guidance on the subject was sent to the heads of all Agencies in August, and it is our intention to make formal that guidance in our regulations.

This is not all we have in mind. Replacing the 1973 Guidelines with 1977 Regulations has been a long and arduous task into which we have placed great effort. We trust the result will better implement the Act and better serve the public.

B. Integrating Federal Environmental Review Requirements

The President's Environmental Message directs the Council to examine existing Federal environmental review requirements and to recommend specific measures, including legislation, to clarify and integrate the review requirements in a way compatible with the President's broader proposals for government reorganization. The major objective of this study is to recommend ways to eliminate unnecessary overlaps and duplications in environmental reviews without sacrificing environmental standards. The first phase of the environmental review requirements study is focusing on consultation and coordination statutes such as the Endangered Species Act, the Fish and

Wildlife Coordination Act, and the National Historic Preservation Act. The Council is interested specifically in ways in which the environmental review procedures under these Acts can be integrated into the NEPA-EIS process. A projected second phase of the study will look at other types of environmental review requirements such as permit and license reviews that may be causing administrative problems.

C. Environmental Oversight

1. Environmental Message Follow-Up

The Council has monitored Federal agency progress in implementing the directives of the President's Environmental Message. In August and September, the Council assessed the efforts of the agencies with major duties under the Message and submitted a report to the Domestic Policy Staff. Overall, the Council found that the agencies were making significant progress in meeting the objectives established by the President's Message. The Council expects to continue this monitoring effort and to make periodic assessments of agency progress towards achieving the goals established in the Environmental Message.

As part of the Environmental Message the President issued Executive Orders regarding flood plain management and wetlands protection. These Executive Orders established specific duties and deadlines for compliance. With respect to these Executive Orders, the Council has implemented a compliance monitoring and progress assessment program. Because compliance with these Executive Orders will aid substantially in protecting and preserving some of the nation's most threatened and most important ecosystems, the Council considers this compliance monitoring program to be one of its most important responsibilities.

2. Environmental Arbitration/Mediation

The Council has recently initiated a project which involves joint Council/U.S. Geological Survey funding of an effort by the American Arbitration Association to study prospects and mechanisms for resolving significant environmental disputes through mediation rather than litigation.

D. Pollution Control and Resources Conservation

1. Federal Water Pollution Control Act Legislative Proposals

The Council played a major role in developing and drafting the Administration's legislative proposal for protecting our nation's wetlands, rivers, lakes, and streams from unregulated use and destruction from discharges of dredged and fill material. This effort involved working closely with the several Federal line agencies and relevant Executive Office staff units. The Council was also actively involved in developing the Administration's overall legislative proposal for the Clean Water Act of 1977 "mid-course" corrections to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA). Now the Council is assisting the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the White House in seeking Congressional enactment of amendments to the FWPCA that are consistent with the Administration's position.

2. Resource Conservation Committee

The President emphasized in the Environmental Message the importance of developing new incentives, including solid waste disposal charges and refundable deposits on containers, to discourage excess packaging and to encourage use of recycled containers. The responsibility for evaluating these proposals and recommending these initiatives was assigned to the interagency Resource Conservation Committee established by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976. The Council is taking an active role in this Committee in order to assist in advancing the objectives set out in the President's Environmental Message and the Act.

3. Review of Municipal Grants Program

Several years ago, with OMB and EPA support, the Council and the National Science Foundation initiated a series of major case studies of large urban wastewater treatment systems to determine if water quality benefits were being achieved commensurate with the enormous Federal investments being made. The first study was of the Sacramento, California area and has been completed. As a result of this study several importan legislative changes to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act have been proposed and these changes are now being considered by the House-Senate Conference on the Clean Water Bill of 1977. The second major study is of the Boston area and is well along towards completion. Initial assessments of the information being produced by this study indicate that it will provide basic data about wastewater management in older cities that can be used to improve the management process significantly.

E. Environmental Health and Toxic Substances

1. Toxic Substances Strategy Committee

The Toxic Substances Strategy Committee is an interagency committee convened by the Council pursuant to the President's 1977 Environmental Message. The President directed the Council "to develop an interagency program" that would coordinate Federal research and regulatory activities and eliminate overlaps and fill gaps in toxic data collection activities. The Committee's Work Plan has been developed and will soon be published in the Federal Register. The Work Plan shows that the Committee's scope covers activities under the Toxic Substances Control Act and under all other toxics-related legislation dealing with air and water pollution, solid wastes, safe drinking water, consumer product safety, occupational safety and health, hazardous substances, pesticides, and foods, drugs and cosmetics. Among the more important initial Committee efforts will be actions and recommendations relating to the following:

- ° the adequacy, quality and coordination of research activities and their relationships to regulatory and policy needs;

- information needs and recordkeeping and reporting activities, and their impacts;
- laws and practices relating to trade secrets and the confidentiality of data;
- removal of unnecessary areas of duplication or overlapping activities;
- improved coordination where multiple participation is desirable;
- methods for coordinated determination of Federal priorities and activities appropriate for handling chemical hazards; and
- common principles relating to identification of potentially carcinogenic substances and other aspects of risk assessment.

During 1978 the Strategy Committee will produce a series of individual reports on various subjects and, at the end of the year, an overall status report.

Although the Strategy Committee is primarily concerned with U.S. domestic strategies for toxic substances control, special attention will be given to the international implications of domestic strategies and to how U.S. internal activities can best be coordinated and reflected in the various U.S. bilateral and multinational initiatives.

The Strategy Committee will be greatly aided in its efforts by the ongoing work of the Interagency Regulatory

Liaison Group which is comprised of EPA, FDA, CPSC, and OSHA and with which the Strategy Committee is working closely.

2. TSCA Interagency Testing Committee

The Council is a statutory member of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Interagency Testing Committee established by Section 4(e) of TSCA. This committee which has been chaired by the member from the Council has eight statutory agency members and four liaison agencies. This Committee is charged with the continuing responsibility to recommend to the EPA Administrator chemicals which should be given priority for testing because of their potential for causing adverse effects on health or on the environment. EPA must respond to the Committee's recommendations within a year. On October 1, 1977, the Committee issued its first report and recommended a list of ten chemical substances and categories of substances for review by EPA. In later reports, the Committee will identify additional chemicals for review. The Committee will also examine other matters relating to testing approaches and procedures and establishment of priorities.

3. Other Interagency Committees and Activities

More generally, in the area of environmental health and toxic substances the Council exercises a Federal leadership role by coordinating, directing, or participating in a number of interagency activities concerned with the research, regulatory, and policymaking actions of more than a dozen agencies. In addition to the two discussed above, the Council is an active participant in the following major committees:

- Department of State chaired Subcommittee on Toxic Substances of the Committee on International Environmental Affairs;
- CEQ-OMB Ad Hoc Interagency Toxic Substances Data Committee and its successor organizations;
- Policy Board of the National Center for Toxicological Research; and
- Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Committee to Coordinate Toxicology and Related Programs;

Pursuant to its responsibilities under Section 25(b) of TSCA the Council is jointly sponsoring several studies with EPA and the National Library of Medicine. One study, which is at the printers, is for the design of a chemical use classification system. Another study, which is well underway, will survey and analyze the information requirements of agencies under TSCA and related authorities and of existing or needed new information systems. The first phase of this study is nearly complete and a second phase, which will develop further system design options and/or data bases, has been initiated.

Finally, the Council and EPA have sponsored a two-year study on the assessment of the risks and benefits in decisionmaking on chemical substances. This study will be published in the near future jointly by the Council and EPA.

F. Public Lands and Natural Resources

1. Public Lands and Minerals Legislation

The Council has helped to develop several major Administration legislative proposals and related actions regarding public lands and minerals. For example, the Council participated in designing the Administration's Alaska (D2) lands policies. Similarly, the Council identified major problems in the Mining Law of 1972 and, with the Department of Interior, drafted the "Hard Rock Mining Reform" legislation.

2. Water Resources Policy

The Council, OMB, and the Water Resources Council (WRC) are the lead agencies involved in the Administration's effort to revise and improve Federal water resources policy. At the direction of the President, the Council, OMB and the Domestic Policy Staff reviewed more than 300 authorized Federal water resource projects to determine their environmental effects and economic feasibility. One of the results of this effort was the President's decision to conduct a comprehensive assessment of Federal water policy. The Council, OMB, and the WRC are undertaking this detailed review. The principal objective of the effort is to develop new water resources policies which will substantially assist the Federal government in conserving scarce water resources.

3. Agriculture

The Council is participating in interagency efforts to address the serious environmental problems associated with agriculture practices. Among these problems are: surface water runoff, which causes extensive pollution of our nation's waters; soil erosion and loss of fertility and problems caused by improper use of fertilizers and pesticides; and loss of prime agricultural lands.

4. Integrated Pest Management

Over the past year the Council has been analyzing the national status and needs of "integrated pest management" -- an approach to pest population management that maximizes the advantages of natural, biological and environmental controls such as breeding of pest resistant plant varieties, release of insect predators, and development of pest-specific diseases and hormones (growth regulators). The goal of this effort is to insure economical, stable, and environmentally sound pest control over the long term, utilizing chemical pesticides judiciously in a manner that greatly minimizes their adverse effects on human health and the environment. The President in his Environmental Message requested the Council to develop actions and recommendations to encourage application of integrated pest management in the broadest sense (including pest control in agriculture, forestry, urban areas, public health, domesticated animals, and houses and other man-made structures). Completion of the study with its findings, actions, and recommendations is expected in early 1978.

5. Other Areas

The discussion above highlights the Council's activities in the land and natural resources area. The Council is actively engaged in similar legislative and administrative efforts regarding forest practices, range management, outdoor recreation, wild areas, and wildlife protection.

For example, during 1978 the Council expects: (i) to publish a detailed report on the use and environmental effects of off-road vehicles; (ii) to assure effective agency implementation of the May 1977 Executive Orders that involve protecting and regulating the use of the nation's wetlands and floodplains; and (iii) to develop new wilderness and wild and scenic river initiatives.

G. International and Scientific Affairs

1. Global 2000 Study

As directed by the President in his 1977 Environmental Message, the Council and the Department of State, working in cooperation with EPA, NSF, NOAA, and other Federal agencies, have initiated a one-year study of the probable changes in the world's population, resources, and the environment between now and the year 2000. The objective of the study is to provide the basis for long-term planning and for assessing the long-term implications of policy and program decisions. Most decisions are presently made on the basis of short-term considerations. In addition, long-term projections of factors such as demand for food are frequently made without adequate consideration of the interrelationships and interdependencies of factors such as energy resource supplies and population growth rates. The Global 2000 report will synthesize the best information available to the government about long-term population, resource, and environmental factors and their interrelationships, highligh the areas where policy decisions can significantly affect events through the end of the century, and indicate the area where additional information, research, and analysis is need The Global 2000 Report should be completed in May 1978.

2. Wildlife Law Directive

Pursuant to the Environmental Message, the Council is conducting a study to simplify, coordinate, and codify th body of federal law affecting wildlife. The study involves extensive consultations with citizen groups, the state fish and wildlife organizations, and Federal agencies. Recommendations for revising Federal wildlife law are due to be delivered to the President in November 1977.

3. National Wildlife Policy

At the end of 1977, the Council will publish "Wildlife and America," a major overview of American wildlife and wildlife policy. This year-long study utilized experts throughout the country and presented a national symposium last fall. It is the first Federal government overview of the status and trends of America's wildlife and of government efforts to manage wildlife wisely. This work along with the Council's current work on wildlife law mentioned above will provide a basis for assessing comprehensively national wildlife policy.

4. Federal Committee on Ecological Reserves

This Committee was initiated and is co-chaired by the Council and the National Science Foundation. The Committee is comprised of 19 Federal agencies and a number of citizen and scientific organizations. The Committee has developed a nationwide network of ecological reserves to assure that adequate samples of the nation's diverse ecosystems and species are maintained. Recent accomplishments of the Committee include, (i) developing a directory, which is now at the printers, of research natural areas in the United States and (ii) producing a set of policy and implementation guidelines for research natural areas. These guidelines have been accepted by all of the agencies involved and should assure uniform and effective maintenance of these areas.

5. Antarctica

By means of interagency consultations begun in 1976, the Council initiated development of the U.S. position to work toward separate international agreements covering exploitation of living resources and mineral resources of the Antarctica. In October 1977 the U.S, position was accepted at the Antarctic Treaty meeting in London. The Council has been the principal spokesperson for environmental considerations in the negotiations, has chaired environmental committees, and has prepared reports for policy decisions by the U.S. delegation on environmental considerations and living resources.

H. Energy

1. Nuclear Nonproliferation and Reprocessing and Breeder Reactor Policies

The Council assists in developing the Administration's nuclear nonproliferation and reprocessing and breeder reactor policies. The Council has participated actively in supporting the Administration's policy to cease construction of the Clinch River Breeder Reactor. The Council has assisted in developing the Administration's nuclear export and radioactive waste import policies in support of the Administration's nuclear nonproliferation policy.

2. Energy Conservation

By means of contract studies and other activities, the Council is developing energy conservation policy initiatives. One area that will be examined is institutional barriers to conservation. These energy conservation policy initiatives are designed to aid in achieving the President's Energy Plan 1985 goal of reducing the rate of growth in energy demand.

3. Other Energy Activities

More generally, the Council's environmental energy policy efforts will address issues such as the relative environmental and economic limitations of and public concerns with coal and nuclear power plants, the prospects for solar energy development and alternative solar energy research and development strategies, and the environmental and socioeconomic problems associated with the storage and disposal of radioactive wastes.

I. Economics

1. Economic Compliance Incentives

The Council has played the lead or a principal role in developing and evaluating proposals for using economic incentives to stimulate improved compliance with environmental control programs. The Council prepared the economic incentive scheme which encourages use of segregated ballast systems in oil tankers and which was incorporated in the Senate version of the Tanker Safety Act of 1977. The Council participated with EPA and the Congress in developing the noncompliance penalty provisions which are part of the 1977 Clean Air Act Amendments and the 1977 Clean Water Act Amendments. And the Council is a member of the Resource Conservation Committee which is evaluating the potential for using economic incentives to deal with solid waste problems. (See further discussion of this Committee at page 20 above.)

2. Economic Impacts of Environmental Programs

Because of the increased concern about possible adverse economic impacts associated with environmental programs, the Council is expanding its efforts to analyze and respond to such problems. First, the Council is continuing its efforts which were started in 1971, to assess and analyze the macroeconomic impacts resulting from environmental programs. These analyses continue to indicate that environmental programs have no significant overall impact on prices, economic growth, unemployment, and interest rates.

Second, we recognize that environmental programs may cause economic problems for individual firms, discrete groups of workers, or specific communities. Therefore, with the support of the President, the Council has convened an interagency task force which will seek to coordinate existing programs so that assistance will be delivered more expeditiously and effectively.

3. Environmental Benefits and Labor Intensity of Public Employment Programs

In addition to dealing with possible adverse employment impacts, the Council is investigating the feasibility of developing a program that would provide environmentally beneficial public employment jobs in high unemployment areas. The first objective of this work is to determine the relative labor intensity and environmental impacts of different types of public employment opportunities. Based on this information we will attempt to identify the potential for generating public jobs in activities which have labor intensity and are environmentally beneficial.

4. Long-Term Economic Environmental Interrelationshi

The Council is initiating several studies to analyze the longer-term interactions that occur among the following factors: environmental quality, natural resource consumption, employment, and economic growth. The principal purpose of these analyses will be: (i) to assess the longer-term employment and other economic impacts of existing environmental and natural resource policy options and (ii) to evaluate the potential for generating more desirable patterns of economic growth (in terms of its impact on the environment and on natural resource consumption) by modifying current economic policies.

J. Data and Monitoring

The Council's Environmental Data and Monitoring Program is based on meeting three major responsibilities assigned to the Council by Sections 201 and 204 of NEPA, by Section 203 of the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, by Executive Order 11514, and by the 1977 Executive Office of the President Reorganization Plan. The first responsibility, and perhaps the best known, is to gather, analyze, interpret, and report timely and authoritative information on the nation's environmental conditions and trends, and to apply such analyses in the evaluation of national environmental policies, programs, progress, and problems. Our performance in this area is best known through the Council's Annual Reports, many special study reports, and the analytical information services we regularly provide to Executive Branch decisionmakers. Working sometimes alone but more often in collaboration with other agencies, the Council's Environmental Data and Monitoring Program is the Federal government's principal source of overview reporting on the nation's environmental conditions and trends. The Council is also the principal Federal agency involved in developing environmental indices and indicator reporting. In the past, the Council has focused primarily on analyzing air quality, water quality, environmental health, and environmental economics. During FY 1978 the Council will place additional emphasis on natural resources and land use in our analytical studies and reporting functions.

A second and related major responsibility is to develop and maintain an independent scientific capability within the Executive Office for compiling and evaluating environmental information and monitoring data. The Council places considerable importance on maintaining capability which is independent of the missions, regulatory responsibilities, and program management needs of other agencies but which is cognizant of policy and decisionmaking information needs.

The Council's UPGRADE system has been developed over the past three years to help perform such a role. UPGRADE (User-Prompted GRAphic Data Evaluation) is a versatile system for efficiently analyzing and cross-correlating computerized data on the environment, natural resources, public health, environmental economics, and related topics. Although UPGRADE is still under development, the Council has used the system for many of our analytical studies. Recently the Council entered into interagency agreements that allow EPA, DOE, NIH, and other agencies to use UPGRADE.

The third major responsibility is to evaluate the adequacy and promote the improvement of the data and information produced by Federal environmental monitoring and statistical programs. The Council's most important activity in this area is the Interagency Task Force on Environmental Data and Monitoring. In his Environmental Message, the President directed the Council to establish this Task Force for the purpose of reviewing present Federal programs and recommending ways to make them more effective. The Task Force adopted its general work plans on October 5 and is expected to produce its first findings and recommendations within four months.

K. Public Information and Education

The Council informs and educates the public about environmental issues and about methods in protecting and enhancing our environment. This public information and education role is accomplished by several means. The Council publishes and widely distributes its Annual Report and significant studies such as our April 1977 report titled "Oil and Gas in Coastal Lands and Waters." Council and staff members speak at important national and international conferences, and these speeches are often widely distributed. Finally, the Council Members appear on public education, documentary, and similar television and radio programs, conduct informational interviews with members of the press and broadcast media, and submit brief articles to newspapers and magazines for publication.

APPENDIX A

Excerpt from August 1, 1977 Statement of OMB Director, Bert Lance, Before the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs on Reorganizati Plan No. 1 of 1977.

Council on Environmental Quality Reorganization

The Administration's commitment to a strong environmental protection policy has been well documented in the President's May 23, 1977 Environmental Message. To help carry out this commitment, the Council on Environmental Quality will be retained in the EOP under the Reorganization Plan.

The Council on Environmental Quality's major purposes have been to provide advice to the President on environmental issues and to assist him in developing and recommending policies which further environmental quality. It has also been involved in interagency coordination, overseeing NEPA guidelines for Federal agencies and their programs, and certain other operational functions. The latter include (1) guiding Federal agencies in fulfilling their environmental impact statement responsibilities; (2) reviewing the adequacy of conservation aspects of ERDA's R&D efforts; and (3) preparing, reviewing and publishing the President Annual Environmental Quality Report to Congress.

Consistent with the President's feeling that only those functions directly related to this work and responsibilities be retained within the EOP, CEQ's evaluation responsibilities under Section II of the Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974 will be transferred to the President for redelegation to the Environmental Protection Agency. These functions do not require Presidential attention and detract from CEQ's primary responsibilities for policy advice to the President and general oversight of NEPA implementation. For similar reasons, the President intends that CEQ's present responsibility for preparing an Annual Report on the Environment become the joint responsibility of an interagency working group, with CEQ retaining responsibility for reviewing and publishing the Report.

The functions to be transferred and the manpower involved are small in number.

1. Four positions will be transferred to guide Federal agencies in fulfilling their environmental impact statement responsibilities.
2. Two positions will be transferred to review adequacy of conservation aspects of ERDA's R&D efforts.
3. Two positions will be transferred to work with Federal agencies to prepare the President's Annual Environmental Quality Report to Congress.

However, it should be emphasized that the reorganization and redefinition of the Council's role will in no way downgrade the importance of the Council in the development of the Administration's environmental policies. By sharpening and focussing this role, we believe that the Council can be more effective in formulating policy at the Executive level.

NEW PRIORITIES IN PROTECTING OUR WATERS

GUS SPETH, MEMBER
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FEDERATION

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
OCTOBER 5, 1977

SEVERAL SUMMERS AGO, WHILE WALKING IN ONE OF THE WASHINGTON PARKS THAT LIES ALONG THE POTOMAC, I NOTICED A FELLOW SITTING ON THE SEAWALL, FISHING IN THE RIVER. IT WAS A STEREOTYPE PASTORAL SCENE, WORTHY OF NORMAN ROCKWELL, EXCEPT FOR TWO THINGS: FIRST, THE HIGH-RISE BUILDINGS ACROSS THE RIVER FROM THE FISHERMAN; AND SECOND, THE "NO SWIMMING OR FISHING" SIGN THAT -- SO HELP ME -- WAS POSTED ONLY FIVE FEET AWAY FROM THE ANGLER.

I THINK OF THAT FELLOW EVERY NOW AND THEN, ALMOST AS A SYMBOL FOR THE CURIOUS RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE AMERICAN CITY-DWELLER AND WATER. ON THE ONE HAND, THE READY ACCESSIBILITY OF WATER WAS CRUCIAL TO THE LOCATION OF MOST AMERICAN CITIES, AND WATERFRONTS STILL GO FAR TOWARD MAKING MANY OF THOSE CITIES ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE; WE MIGHT THINK, FOR EXAMPLE, OF THE HUDSON FOR NEW YORK, OF LAKE MICHIGAN FOR CHICAGO, OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE GULF FOR NEW ORLEANS, OF THE BAY FOR SAN FRANCISCO. YET THE VERY CHARACTERISTICS THAT MAKE A BODY OF WATER ATTRACTIVE TO HUMANS IN THE FIRST PLACE -- AS A SOURCE OF TRANSPORTATION, OF DRINKING WATER, OF FOOD, OF RECREATION AND OF AESTHETIC PLEASURE -- ARE JEOPARDIZED BY THE HUMAN ACTIVITIES THAT MAKE CITIES POSSIBLE: THE CONCENTRATION OF HUMAN BEINGS IN NUMBERS FAR OUT OF PROPORTION TO NATURAL CARRYING CAPACITY; ACCESS TO THE HUNDREDS OF PRODUCTS AND

SERVICES MADE POSSIBLE BY SOPHISTICATED TECHNOLOGIES; AND, OF COURSE, OUR HISTORIC RELIANCE ON BODIES OF WATER AS THE MOST CONVENIENT DUMPING-GROUND FOR OUR WASTES.

THE FELLOW WHO INSISTED ON FISHING IN THE MIDDLE OF A NO-FISHING AREA EXEMPLIFIES THE CENTRAL WATER PROBLEM FOR OUR GENERATION: HOW CAN WE HAVE CLEAN, LIFE-SUPPORTING, ATTRACTIVE BODIES OF WATER AND OUR URBAN, INDUSTRIAL WAY OF LIFE? IT ALSO BRINGS HOME ANOTHER FACT: IT'S THE LOW INCOME URBAN RESIDENT WHO SUFFERS DISPROPORTIONATELY FROM THE BLIGHT THAT AFFLICTS OUR URBAN WATERS. THE WELL-TO-DO CAN ENJOY MORE EXPENSIVE FISHING AND RECREATIONAL EXCURSIONS FAR FROM OUR CENTRAL CITIES.

IN AN ORGANIZED, NATIONAL WAY, THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN MOVING TO CLEAN UP WATER POLLUTION SINCE 1948, WHEN OUR FIRST FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION LAW WAS PASSED. BUT OUR GREATEST EFFORTS HAVE BEEN INVESTED SINCE 1972, WITH THE AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT.

LET ME BEGIN WITH A HIGHLY IMPRESSIONISTIC REVIEW OF OUR PROGRESS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS. ON JUNE 30, TOM JORLING REPORTED TO CONGRESS THAT OF 4,000 MAJOR INDUSTRIAL DISCHARGERS, ABOUT 3,400 WOULD MEET THE JULY 1 DEADLINE FOR INSTALLING THE "BEST PRACTICABLE TECHNOLOGY," AND MOST OF THE REMAINING 600 WERE MOVING TOWARD COMPLIANCE. THIS IS AN ENCOURAGING RECORD BUT THE RECORD HAS NOT BEEN NEARLY AS GOOD FOR PUBLICLY OWNED

WASTE WATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS: ONLY ABOUT 30 PERCENT OF THE NATION'S 13,000 MUNICIPAL PLANTS MADE THE DEADLINE, FOR REASONS PARTIALLY WITHIN THE CONTROL OF CITY HALLS, BUT PARTIALLY NOT.

AS A RESULT OF THE EFFORTS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE, WE NOW HAVE SOME HEARTENING SUCCESS STORIES TO POINT TO. THE NEXT ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY WILL LIST 50 EXAMPLES OF SEVERELY POLLUTED BODIES OF WATER THAT HAVE BEEN SHARPLY IMPROVED BY GOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE ACTION.

FOR EXAMPLE, SWIMMING, FISHING, AND CANOEING ARE NOW POSSIBLE IN A 55-MILE STRETCH OF NEW HAMPSHIRE'S PEMIGEWASSET RIVER THAT WAS "A NUISANCE" IN THE 1960'S. SMALLMOUTH BASS, BLUEGILLS, AND OTHER POLLUTION-SENSITIVE FISH HAVE RETURNED TO WESTERN CONNECTICUT'S NAUGATUCK RIVER, EVEN IN PLACES WHERE NO AQUATIC LIFE COULD SURVIVE TWO DECADES AGO. IN 1973, A FEDERAL STUDY FOUND THE LOWER 22 MILES OF THE SAVANNAH RIVER SEVERELY DEGRADED, AND ITS COMMERCIAL FISHING INDUSTRY IN TROUBLE, WITH APPROXIMATELY 11,000 ACRES OF COASTAL WATERS CLOSED TO SHELLFISHING; TODAY, FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION OF WASTE TREATMENT FACILITIES BY MAJOR DISCHARGERS, AQUATIC LIFE IS RECOVERING, AND FISH ARE REAPPEARING IN PLACES WHERE THEY HAVE NOT BEEN FOUND IN YEARS. STATE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS FOR THE PROTECTION OF AQUATIC LIFE ARE NOW BEING MET THROUGHOUT THE LOWER TOMBIGBEE RIVER, INCLUDING A FIVE-MILE STRETCH ONCE DESCRIBED AS "THE FISH-KILL CAPITAL OF ALABAMA."

The Detroit River is perhaps the nation's best-known success story: a dumping place for sewage, chemicals, oil, acid, garbage and paper sludge in the 1950's and early 1960's, the Detroit was considered by many to be a dead river. Its main tributary, the Rouge, had taken on an orange color due to discharges from steel-processing operations. Aquatic life was drastically diminished, and thousands of ducks were killed each winter when they landed in openings in the ice.

Today, though the Detroit is by no means a pure stream, its oil and grease loadings have been reduced by an estimated 82 percent since 1963, and its shoreline -- once covered with a quarter-inch oil film and littered with grease balls -- is much cleaner. There has not been a major duck-kill since 1968, and fishermen are now catching walleyed pike, muskellunge, smallmouth bass, coho salmon, brown trout, sturgeon, and perch.

North Carolina's French Broad River is another that has significantly benefitted from industrial water pollution abatement in recent years. In the 1950's, this river was extremely degraded. There were heavy loadings of organic material, metals, and other pollutants. In parts of the river, the water had turned black and was malodorous, foam-covered, and nearly devoid of oxygen. Today, due to new waste treatment facilities and process changes by the Olin Corporation and the American Enka Corporation, the river is much cleaner and fish have reappeared. The water

IS NO LONGER BLACK, THE FOAM AND FOUL ODOR HAVE DISAPPEARED, REDUCED ORGANIC LOADS HAVE RAISED THE DISSOLVED OXYGEN LEVELS ENOUGH TO SUPPORT TOLERANT AQUATIC LIFE, AND FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS ARE EXPECTED.

SUCH TALES CAN BE DUPLICATED ACROSS THE NATION, FROM NEW ENGLAND IN THE EAST TO HAWAII'S PEARL HARBOR IN THE WEST. THE RECORD OF PROGRESS IS SUPPORTED BY MEASUREMENTS MUCH MORE SCIENTIFIC THAN THOSE I HAVE CITED HERE. ON THE OTHER HAND, MUCH REMAINS TO BE ACCOMPLISHED.

WE MUST ESTABLISH SOME NEW PRIORITIES FOR WATER PROTECTION. AT THE SAME TIME, BECAUSE OUR RESOURCES FOR THIS OR ANY OTHER SOCIAL PURPOSE ARE LIMITED, AND BECAUSE WE CANNOT ABANDON OUR PAST WATER POLLUTION CONTROL EFFORTS, WE MUST SEEK TO MAKE THEM MORE EFFICIENT, MORE DOLLAR-EFFECTIVE.

WHAT ARE THESE NEW PRIORITIES? I HAVE IDENTIFIED SIX THAT I WOULD LIKE TO SHARE WITH YOU: SIX AREAS OF CONCERN THAT RECEIVED TOO LITTLE ATTENTION IN THE PAST BUT WHICH MUST BECOME PRIORITY CONCERNS IN THE YEARS IMMEDIATELY AHEAD IF WE ARE GOING TO ACHIEVE OUR NATIONAL CLEAN WATER GOALS. THEY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

-- WE MUST FOCUS ON PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEMS, ON ELIMINATING TOXIC SUBSTANCES THAT CAN ACCUMULATE IN FISH AND SHELLFISH TISSUES OR FIND THEIR WAY INTO DRINKING WATER;

-- WE MUST PAY INCREASED ATTENTION TO ABATING RUNOFF POLLUTION: THE HEAVY LOADS OF SOIL, PESTICIDES, NUTRIENTS, ORGANIC MATTER AND HEAVY METALS THAT ARE CARRIED INTO OUR SURFACE WATERS BY RUNOFF FROM URBAN STREETS AND AGRICULTURAL, CONSTRUCTION AND FOREST ACTIVITIES;

-- WE MUST ADOPT MORE FORCEFUL PREVENTATIVE STRATEGIES TO ENSURE THAT NEW POLLUTION PROBLEMS ARE NOT CREATED AS WE ELIMINATE OLDER ONES;

-- WE MUST BE MORE SOPHISTICATED ABOUT AND CONCERNED WITH THE OVERALL HYDROLOGIC SYSTEM -- NATURAL CHANNELS, SHADE, STREAMSIDE VEGETATION, AND WETLANDS -- ELEMENTS OF AQUATIC HEALTH WHICH CANNOT BE IGNORED;

-- WE MUST REINFORCE VOLUNTARY COMPLIANCE WITH A CREDIBLE ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM, ONE THAT CAN DEAL EFFECTIVELY WITH THE SMALL NUMBER OF HARD CORE RECALCITRANTS, AS WELL AS WITH PROBLEMS OF MUNICIPAL NONCOMPLIANCE AND IMPROPER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE;

-- WE MUST ENSURE THAT PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS ARE COST EFFECTIVE, ARE BUILT ONLY AFTER RIGOROUS CONSIDERATION OF NON-STRUCTURAL ALTERNATIVES, AND ARE PROPERLY SIZED AND SITUATED TO AVOID INDUCING UNPLANNED GROWTH.

LET'S CONSIDER EACH OF THESE IN TURN:

Toxic Pollutants

Toxic chemicals are, unfortunately, ubiquitous in our nation's waters. Of the many that are potentially of concern, only a few so far have been extensively measured or well characterized as to their effects. The little that we do know suggests a significant hazard.

We have learned that even minute quantities of some toxic pollutants in water can have devastating environmental effects. PCB's are toxic to a number of aquatic species in concentrations of a few parts per billion, and have caused reproductive failure in several species of fish in Lake Michigan in the low parts per trillion. Endrin, another chlorinated hydrocarbon, is similarly toxic to a variety of marine and fresh water organisms; in 1974, over a dozen endrin-associated fishkills involved the deaths of hundreds of thousands of fish.

Contamination of fish and shellfish supplies also presents significant health hazards to the public. The few incidents of human poisoning that have been well documented should give pause to even the most optimistic. The most notorious episode, of course, was the tragic mercury poisoning suffered by the people of Minamata, Japan in the early 1960's from ingestion of contaminated seafood. Possible carcinogenic effects of the Mirex in fish from Lake Ontario; PCB's and other chlorinated organics in fish from the other Great Lakes; and Kepone in the James River have been central to the

DECISIONS TO CLOSE THOSE MAJOR FISHERIES. THE PRICE OF THIS POLLUTION EXTENDS BEYOND THE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS LOST TO THE FOOD CANNING AND TOURIST INDUSTRIES; IT EXTENDS TO THE POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS THAT MAY YET BE SUFFERED BY CONSUMERS OF PRODUCTS HARVESTED BEFORE THESE BANS TOOK EFFECT.

IN THE LAST SEVERAL YEARS, STUDIES HAVE BEGUN TO FOCUS ON THE MORE DIRECT HAZARD TO HUMAN HEALTH PRESENTED BY ORGANIC CHEMICALS THAT FIND THEIR WAY INTO DRINKING WATER. I WILL CITE JUST A FEW STUDIES AS INDICATIVE OF A GROWING BODY OF RESEARCH:

-- A 1975 SUMMARY OF 94 TECHNICAL REPORTS BY JUNK AND STANLEY LISTED 423 ORGANIC CHEMICALS FOUND IN VARIOUS WATERS; OF THIS TOTAL 325 CHEMICALS HAD ALSO BEEN FOUND IN TREATED DRINKING WATER.

-- STUDIES PUBLISHED IN 1974 AND 1975 HAVE DEMONSTRATED THAT THE CHLORINATION OF DRINKING WATER CAN COMBINE WITH ORGANIC CHEMICALS IN RAW WATER TO FORM A VARIETY OF CHLORINATED HYDROCARBONS, SOME OF WHICH ARE KNOWN TO BE CARCINOGENIC AND MUTAGENIC, AND OF WHICH MANY MORE ARE SUSPECT.

-- IN 1972, AN EPA REPORT IDENTIFIED 46 POTENTIALLY CARCINOGENIC OR OTHERWISE TOXIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS IN THE DRINKING WATER OF THREE LOUISIANA COMMUNITIES ALONG THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI; A LATER EPA STUDY FOUND 66 ORGANIC CHEMICALS IN NEW ORLEANS DRINKING WATER.

How serious is the presence of these chemicals? Dr. Robert H. Harris of the Environmental Defense Fund and others investigated the relation between carcinogens in New Orleans drinking water and the occurrence of cancer in that city; they found a "statistically significant association" between the two.

Following up on the EDF study, a number of other investigations in other parts of the country, including upstate New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Louisiana, have observed a "significant association" between drinking water quality and mortality from bladder cancer, and a number of those studies found associations with cancer of the stomach, colon, and rectum. These statistical observations do not prove a causal relationship between contaminated drinking water and cancer in humans, but they nonetheless provide the basis for a strong presumption.

Metals and other inorganic chemicals in drinking water have received less attention, but also contribute hazards to human health. Like synthetic organics, trace metals in raw water generally remain unaffected, or affected in an uncertain way -- by normal water treatment processes.

In the face of these known -- and unknown -- risks from toxic pollutants, we must act decisively to control them. The settlement agreement reached last year between EPA and NRDC/EDF commits EPA to a specific timetable for developing

BAT GUIDELINES FOR CONTROLLING 65 TOXIC CHEMICALS FROM 21 MAJOR INDUSTRIES. I'M DELIGHTED THAT EPA IS GIVING THIS BAT TOXICS AGENDA HIGHEST PRIORITY.

THE BAT TOXICS STRATEGY WILL GIVE EPA A FIRM REGULATORY FOUNDATION. THIS POINTS UP THE GREAT IMPORTANCE OF PRESERVING THE BAT AUTHORITIES NOW IN THE 1972 ACT. IN ADDITION, AN IMPORTANT SUPPLEMENT IS THE AUTHORITY IN SECTION 307(A) TO SINGLE OUT SPECIFIC POLLUTANTS FOR MORE RIGOROUS CONTROL IF PUBLIC HEALTH RISKS RUN HIGH. MAKING SECTION 307(A) A USEABLE TOOL -- BY CHANGING THE HEARING REQUIREMENT FROM A FORMAL TO AN INFORMAL ONE AND MAKING OTHER MINOR CHANGES -- IS AMONG THE AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY THE ADMINISTRATION AND UNDER CONSIDERATION IN THE HOUSE-SENATE CONFERENCE.

RUNOFF POLLUTION

POLLUTION WASHED FROM CITY STREETS, FARMS, FORESTS, CONSTRUCTION SITES AND SO FORTH IS A PROBLEM WE HAVE ONLY BEGUN TO ACKNOWLEDGE, MUCH LESS ADDRESS. SO FAR, WE HAVE CONCENTRATED OUR ABATEMENT EFFORTS ON TRADITIONAL INDUSTRIAL AND MUNICIPAL SOURCES. THERE IS INCREASING EVIDENCE, HOWEVER, THAT OTHER SOURCES, INCLUDING NON-POINT SOURCES, ARE SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTORS TO WATER POLLUTION. AGRICULTURAL RUNOFF IS THE MAJOR SOURCE OF SALTS AND NUTRIENTS IN MANY MIDWESTERN AND WESTERN RIVERS; SEVERAL ANALYSES BY THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON WATER QUALITY INDICATE THAT URBAN RUNOFF WILL PREVENT US

FROM ACHIEVING OUR WATER QUALITY GOALS ON SOME EASTERN RIVERS AS WELL, EVEN IF ALL POINT SOURCES ARE ELIMINATED ENTIRELY.

EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION ARE PART OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND SILVICULTURAL RUNOFF PROBLEM. ABOUT 3 BILLION TONS OF TOPSOIL END UP AS SEDIMENT LOADS IN STREAMS, RIVERS, LAKES AND RESERVOIRS. PESTICIDES, FERTILIZERS, AND ORGANIC WASTES ARE ANOTHER MAJOR PART: EACH YEAR MILLIONS OF TONS OF THESE MATERIALS WASH OFF THE LAND, INTRODUCING TOXIC CHEMICALS, NUTRIENTS AND SUBSTANTIAL BOD LOADS INTO OUR RIVERS, LAKES AND STREAMS.

IN THE CITIES AND TOWNS, STORM WATER RUNOFF FLUSHES TONS OF HEAVY METALS, OIL AND GREASE, AND SEDIMENTS INTO RIVERS AND HARBORS WHENEVER IT RAINS. IN OUR OLDER CITIES, WITH COMBINED SEWERS, THIS SAME RUNOFF ADDS NOT ONLY METALS, OILS, GREASE, AND SEDIMENTS TO THE WATER, BUT CAUSES OVERFLOWS THAT DUMP RAW SEWAGE INTO RECEIVING WATERS AS WELL.

THE SECTION 208 PROGRAM IS OUR BEST APPROACH FOR DEALING WITH RUNOFF AT THIS TIME. THE COURT OF APPEALS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RECENTLY REAFFIRMED SECTION 208'S STATEWIDE APPLICABILITY. EPA'S SECTION 208 REGULATIONS REQUIRE THE DEVELOPMENT OF REGULATORY PROGRAMS THAT APPLY BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES TO ACTIVITIES THAT CREATE NON-POINT DISCHARGES. AND THE SENATE AMENDMENTS TO THE ACT WOULD CODIFY THE USE OF BMP'S TO CONTROL RUNOFF.

SO FAR, HOWEVER, THESE POLICIES AND REQUIREMENTS EXIST ON PAPER ONLY; PRECIOUS FEW 208 PLANS HAVE BEEN APPROVED. AND FEW EFFECTIVE NON-POINT CONTROL PRACTICES ARE IN OPERATION. I NOTE THAT DOUG COSTLE AND BOB BERGLAND HAVE JUST SIGNED AN AGREEMENT FOR THEIR AGENCIES TO WORK TOGETHER TO DEMONSTRATE SOME MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR FARMERS AND TIMBERMEN TO REDUCE RUNOFF POLLUTION. AND SENATOR CULVER IS SPONSORING AN AMENDMENT THAT WOULD INVOLVE THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE IN ASSISTING FARMERS TO IMPLEMENT RUNOFF CONTROL TECHNIQUES. I ENCOURAGE THESE EFFORTS, AND HOPE THEY WILL LEAD TO AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES THAT REDUCE AND CONTROL THE INCREASING RUNOFF OF PESTICIDES FROM FARMS. IS IT TOO FAR-FETCHED TO SUGGEST THAT INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT MIGHT BE A "BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE" FOR REDUCING PESTICIDES RUNOFF?

THE ULTIMATE SUCCESS OF THE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL EFFORT DEPENDS UPON ADEQUATE CONTROL OF NON-POINT POLLUTION -- AND THAT, IN TURN, WILL REQUIRE SENSITIVE PLANNING AND COOPERATION AMONG FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES. HOWEVER, EPA SHOULD TAKE THE LEAD HERE IN ANALYZING NON-POINT PROBLEMS AND IDENTIFYING SOLUTIONS THAT COULD BE QUICKLY INCORPORATED INTO OUR PRESENT ABATEMENT EFFORTS.

PREVENTION

WHATEVER THE STATE OF OUR EFFORTS TO CORRECT PAST MISTAKES, THERE IS NO EXCUSE FOR PERPETUATING THEM IN THE FUTURE. MOREOVER, THE MOST COST-EFFECTIVE STRATEGY IS TO

PREVENT POLLUTION IN THE FIRST PLACE, RATHER THAN SPENDING MONEY TO ABATE IT AFTERWARDS. THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT GIVES US SEVERAL TOOLS FOR PREVENTION, AND I WANT TO STRESS TWO OF THEM TODAY.

FIRST IS THE NEW SOURCE NEPA REVIEW, WHICH GIVES EPA RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANALYZING THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF A PROPOSED FACILITY -- PUBLIC OR PRIVATE -- BEFORE GRANTING A NEW SOURCE PERMIT. SUCH A REVIEW IS NOT LIMITED TO THE DIRECT WATER DISCHARGE IMPACTS OF A NEW PLANT; IT CAN INCLUDE, FOR EXAMPLE, AN ANALYSIS OF THE RUNOFF AND OTHER WATER POLLUTION FROM THE PROPOSED PLANT, AIR POLLUTION AND SOLID WASTE PROBLEMS, AND ANALYSIS OF THE ADDITIONAL COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT A NEW FACILITY WILL INDUCE, WITH ITS CONCOMITANT INCREASE IN TRAFFIC, AIR AS WELL AS WATER POLLUTION, AND THE CONVERSION OF PRIME LAND TO SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT.

ON THIS POINT, CEQ HAS A MAJOR DIFFERENCE WITH EPA; THE AGENCY CONDUCTS NEPA REVIEWS ONLY FOR NEW FACILITIES IN STATES TO WHICH IT HAS NOT DELEGATED PERMIT ISSUING RESPONSIBILITY. IN THE OTHER 28 STATES, EPA MAINTAINS THAT THE DELEGATION ABSOLVES IT OF ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR A NEPA REVIEW, AND THAT THE STATE ITSELF IS UNDER NO OBLIGATION TO CONDUCT ONE. WE BELIEVE A NEPA-TYPE REVIEW IS REQUIRED IN BOTH CASES, NOT ONLY AS A MATTER OF LAW -- A QUESTION WE HOPE WILL BE RESOLVED WHEN AN APPROPRIATE CASE PRESENTS ITSELF FOR LITIGATION -- BUT AS A MATTER OF EFFECTIVE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR PREVENTING WATER POLLUTION. IT MAKES LITTLE SENSE FOR

THOROUGH NEW SOURCE REVIEWS TO OCCUR IN SOME STATES BUT NOT OTHERS, DEPENDING ON THE APPROVAL STATUS OF THE STATE NPDES PROGRAM.

THE SECOND PREVENTION TOOL PROVIDED BY THE ACT IS THE NON-DEGRADATION STANDARD. EPA'S REGULATIONS ALREADY REQUIRE THAT STATE 208 PLANS INCLUDE A NON-DEGRADATION POLICY TO PROTECT EXISTING INSTREAM USES. THIS EXCELLENT STANDARD DESERVES TO BE IMPLEMENTED, THOUGHTFULLY BUT FIRMLY. A FEW STATES, INCLUDING PENNSYLVANIA AND FLORIDA, HAVE DEVELOPED SOME INTERESTING NON-DEGRADATION PRACTICES, SUCH AS ENFORCEABLE CONTROL PLANS FOR EARTH-MOVING ACTIVITIES AND CRITICAL AREAS PROGRAMS.

BOTH THE NEW SOURCE REVIEW AND THE ANTI-DEGRADATION STANDARD REQUIRE MORE DILIGENT ATTENTION IF WE ARE TO MAINTAIN THE QUALITY OF OUR WATERS AND GET THE MOST VALUE FROM OUR POLLUTION ABATEMENT DOLLAR.

PROTECTION OF HYDROLOGIC SYSTEMS

TOM HAS NOTED THAT THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT IS CONSTANTLY THREATENED BY A "PROCLIVITY TO SHED ITS ENVIRONMENTAL IDENTITY AND LAPSE INTO THE CONTEXT OF A PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM. . . . IF THE PROGRAM BECOMES TOO CONCERNED WITH THE FLOW OF DOLLARS AND LOSES SIGHT OF ITS ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVE AND THE OPPORTUNITY TO ENCOURAGE THE APPLICATION OF INNOVATIVE ALTERNATIVES," HE CONTINUED, "IT WILL BE IN DANGER OF LOSING NOT JUST THE PRESIDENT'S SUPPORT, BUT THE SUPPORT

OF THE PUBLIC WHO HAVE WORKED HARD OVER THE PAST DECADE FOR A WELL-FUNDED FEDERAL CLEAN WATER PROGRAM."

TO THAT I WOULD SAY, "AMEN." AND I WOULD GO BEYOND THAT TO POINT OUT THE CONGRESSIONAL EMPHASIS, IN THE ACT ITSELF, ON "NATURAL INTEGRITY" OF OUR WATER SYSTEMS AS A WHOLE. IT IS THE OBJECT OF THE ACT NOT MERELY TO ELIMINATE POLLUTION -- A RESULT WHICH TO USE AN EXTREME EXAMPLE IS CONSISTENT WITH PUMPING CLEANED WATER THROUGH PIPES -- BUT ALSO TO PROTECT THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF THE AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM. PERHAPS THROUGH AN EMPHASIS ON SPECIFIC POLLUTANTS IN WASTE STREAMS AND RECEIVING WATERS, WE HAVE NEGLECTED THE GOAL -- EXPRESSED IN SUCH SECTIONS AS 303, 304, AND 404 -- OF CONTROLLING THE DESTRUCTION OF NATURAL STREAM COURSES, AND PREVENTING EXCESSIVE OFF-STREAM USES, PROTECTING WETLANDS. WE SHOULD PLACE A GREATER EMPHASIS ON PRESERVING OUR HYDROLOGIC SYSTEMS AS THEY EXIST, LETTING MOTHER NATURE DO HER ANTI- POLLUTION THING RATHER THAN RUSHING TO REPLACE HER WITH OUR ENGINEERING.

THE SECTION 404 PROGRAM HAS BECOME AN EFFECTIVE, MANAGEABLE PROGRAM FOR PROTECTING PART OF THE AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM -- WETLANDS, LAKES, RIVERS AND STREAMS, FROM A PARTICULAR TYPE OF INSULT -- DESTRUCTION DUE TO DISCHARGES OF DREDGED OR FILL MATERIAL. THIS IMPORTANT PROGRAM HAS THE PRESIDENT'S SUPPORT, AND THE ADMINISTRATION WILL RESIST ATTEMPTS TO CUT IT BACK OR WEAKEN IT.

Enforcement

A permit system makes no sense unless we enforce it properly -- and our current methods of enforcing compliance reward delay. The longer an industrial firm haggles over the terms of a permit, the longer it can continue dumping wastes and can postpone investment in control facilities. As I noted earlier, American industry has, by and large, done a good job of cleaning up its pollution: 3400 of the 4000 major polluters met the 1977 standards on time. Among the non-compliers, however, are some very large and very dirty companies. If our enforcement tools aren't effective in dealing with the hard cases, the entire system loses credibility and undermines voluntary compliance.

One important addition to the enforcement tool bag is non-compliance fees; in essence, these require a recalcitrant firm to pay the equivalent of the sum it saves by not complying. The imposition of these fees should be discretionary, so that EPA can focus its enforcement resources on the most important cases. The Senate bill creates an automatic fee system; I hope this mandatory feature can be changed in conference to make the fee more flexible.

Even after an industrial firm installs the facilities required, however, we have the problem of ensuring that it is operated and maintained at the level necessary to meet effluent standards. This is the next big enforcement hurdle. A minor -- but critical -- amendment to the Senate

NON-COMPLIANCE FEE, AUTHORIZING FLAT FEES FOR O&M VIOLATIONS, WOULD MAKE THE FEE USEABLE FOR O&M ENFORCEMENT.

THE PLACE TO BEGIN, IN MY OPINION, IS WITH A MORE EFFICIENT PROCESS FOR OBTAINING USEABLE, RELIABLE O&M INFORMATION. CURRENTLY, COMPANIES MONITOR THEIR OWN EFFLUENT AND REPORT THE DATA TO EPA; THIS IS, ESSENTIALLY, AN HONOR SYSTEM. BECAUSE OF UNDERSTAFFING, EPA DOES NOT GET AROUND TO CHECKING THE VALIDITY OF THE DATA VERY OFTEN. WHEN IT HAS DONE SO, THE AGENCY HAS FOUND LITTLE DELIBERATE FALSIFICATION OF DATA; MORE OFTEN, BAD INFORMATION IS THE RESULT OF POORLY TRAINED TECHNICIANS OR INADEQUATELY EQUIPPED LABORATORIES. UNTIL INDUSTRIAL DATA ARE ACCURATELY REPORTED, AND UNTIL THIS INFORMATION IS SUBJECT TO REGULAR VERIFICATION, THE PERMIT PROGRAM WILL BE RUNNING WITH FEW REAL QUALITY CONTROLS.

ENFORCING PERMIT COMPLIANCE BY MUNICIPAL TREATMENT PLANTS IS MORE DIFFICULT AND SENSITIVE THAN INDUSTRIAL COMPLIANCE, FOR TWO REASONS: PAST UNCERTAINTIES IN FEDERAL FUNDING, AND THE POLITICAL SENSITIVITY OF LOWERING THE BOOM ON A CITY-OWNED OPERATION. APART FROM THE ISSUE OF PROTECTING OUR WATERS, DELAYS BY MUNICIPALITIES RAISE THE ISSUE OF JUSTICE: INDUSTRIES RIGHTFULLY COMPLAIN THAT THEY ARE BEING HELD TO A MORE DEMANDING STANDARD. SENSITIVE THOUGH THE JOB MAY BE, HOWEVER, I'M SURE THAT IT'S ONE THAT EPA CAN AND WILL CARRY OUT.

ONE APPROACH TO MUNICIPAL ENFORCEMENT WOULD BE TO APPLY THE

NON-COMPLIANCE FEE APPROACH TO MUNICIPAL PLANTS, USING THE COURTS TO ENFORCE IT. THE POLITICAL DELICACY OF THIS APPROACH MIGHT BE BLUNTED BY ASKING THE COURT TO PLACE SUCH FEES IN ESCROW IN A LOCAL BANK, AND ALLOWING THE MUNICIPALITIES TO EARN THEM BACK ON A REASONABLE SCHEDULE. THE MONEY WOULD STAY IN TOWN, A LOCAL BANK INSTEAD OF A FEDERAL BUREAUCRACY WOULD HANDLE THE ACCOUNTING, AND THE MUNICIPALITY COULD GET THE MONEY BACK IF IT ACHIEVED AND MAINTAINED COMPLIANCE.

HOWEVER IT APPROACHES THE JOB, EPA HAS A FORMIDABLE TASK IN ENFORCING COMPLIANCE BY MUNICIPAL PLANTS. IN A REPORT SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS LAST APRIL, THE GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTING OFFICE FOUND A WIDESPREAD PATTERN OF INADEQUATE LABORATORY CONTROLS, POOR PLANT DESIGN, INADEQUATE EQUIPMENT, INSUFFICIENT AND UNDERPAID OPERATING PERSONNEL, AND LOW MAINTENANCE BUDGETS. IN ONE PLANT, GAO INVESTIGATORS FOUND AN OPERATOR WHO COULD NOT PERFORM 6 OF THE 12 REQUIRED LABORATORY TESTS. ON BEING ASKED WHY EFFLUENT DATA WERE OMITTED ON CERTAIN DAYS, THIS OPERATOR EXPLAINED THAT HE HAD TO WORK TWO HOURS A DAY FOR THE CITY PARK SYSTEM, AND WAS ALSO RESPONSIBLE FOR INSPECTING THE SEWAGE COLLECTION SYSTEM.

THE GAO REPORT CONCLUDED:

> UNTIL SUCH TIME AS (EPA), THE STATES, AND THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES PLACE A HIGHER PRIORITY ON O&M, IN TERMS OF BOTH STAFFING AND RESOURCES, THE PROBLEMS NOTED . . . WILL CONTINUE TO DETRIMENTALLY AFFECT THE HIGH CAPITAL INVESTMENT THAT HAS BEEN MADE AND IS CONTINUING TO BE MADE IN WASTE TREATMENT FACILITIES. IN ADDITION, UNLESS THE FACILITIES ARE PROPERLY OPERATED AND MAINTAINED, IT IS UNLIKELY THAT WATER QUALITY GOALS CAN BE ACHIEVED.

MUNICIPAL TREATMENT GRANTS

WITH RESPECT TO MUNICIPAL TREATMENT WORKS, DOUG AND TOM HAVE ALREADY MADE CLEAR, THIS ADMINISTRATION IS DEDICATED TO ENSURING THAT THIS PROGRAM IS IMPLEMENTED AS A WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM, NOT AS A PRIMARILY PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM. WE HAVE REQUESTED 45 BILLION DOLLARS BE APPROPRIATED TO THIS PROGRAM OVER A TEN YEAR PERIOD, BUT WE WANT THIS MONEY TO BE SPENT IN THE MOST EFFECTIVE MANNER POSSIBLE. WE WANT TO SPEND IT SO AS TO GET THE MOST CLEAN WATER FOR OUR BUCK. WE WANT TO MAKE SURE THAT THE SYSTEMS WE SUPPORT CONSERVE WATER, DO NOT CAUSE SERIOUS LAND USE PROBLEMS, AND ARE EFFICIENTLY DESIGNED BOTH IN TERMS OF THE SIZE OF THE PLANTS AND IN TERMS OF THE DEGREE OF TREATMENT.

OUR CONCERN ABOUT EXCESSIVELY LARGE FACILITIES WITH THEIR SEWERS RUNNING PELL MELL ACROSS THE LANDSCAPE HAS BEEN INDICATED IN SEVERAL CEQ STUDIES DONE IN THE LAST FEW YEARS. BUT WE ARE ALSO CONCERNED ABOUT THE LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY BEING SPENT ON FACILITIES PROVIDING MORE THAN SECONDARY TREATMENT. THE 1976 NEEDS SURVEY INDICATED THAT THE AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT "NEEDED" FOR SUCH FACILITIES WAS 2 1/2 TIMES THE AMOUNT NEEDED FOR FACILITIES PROVIDING ONLY SECONDARY TREATMENT. AND ALL TOO OFTEN THIS EXTRA INVESTMENT HAS NO -- OR VERY LITTLE -- IMPACT ON WATER QUALITY. THE MONEY COULD BE MUCH BETTER SPENT ON OTHER PROBLEMS SUCH AS CORRECTING COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS AND IN SOME CASES STORM WATER RUNOFF. THESE SOURCES CAUSE SERIOUS PROBLEMS IN OUR URBAN AREAS AND WE

CANNOT AFFORD TO CONTINUALLY DELAY THEIR SOLUTION WHILE WE INVEST LARGE SUMS ON FANCY, OVERSIZED FACILITIES THAT COST MUCH MORE THAN THEY SHOULD. WE CANNOT COUNT ON THE MONEY BARREL BEING FILLED UP AGAIN WHEN THE PROPOSED 45 BILLION DOLLARS IS GONE. WE'D BETTER PLAN ON SPENDING WHAT WE HAVE IN THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY WE CAN.

THESE ARE SOME OF THE NEW DIRECTIONS WHICH OUR EFFORTS TO CLEAN THE NATION'S WATERS WILL BE TAKING US IN THE YEARS AHEAD. IT'S EASY TO TALK ABOUT WHAT SHOULD BE DONE, BUT HARD TO DO IT. IN MEETING THIS CHALLENGE THE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FEDERATION WILL BE AN ESSENTIAL PARTNER, ONE WITH WHICH THOSE OF US IN THE NEW ADMINISTRATION LOOK FORWARD TO WORKING.

STATE	COUNTY	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED	ORIG AGENCY NUMBER
		DRAFT	EPA Fiscal Year 1979 Proposed Program	71092	09-06-77	DOI
		DRAFT	Northeast Corridor Improvement Project	71144	09-16-77	DOT
		DRAFT	National Airport System Plan (NASP)	71189	09-23-77	DOT
		DRAFT	Herbicide Use, USDA Eastern Region	71200	09-27-77	USDA
		DRAFT	Coal R,D,& D Program	71212	09-29-77	ERDA
		FINAL	Interim Heavy Duty Engine Regs., 1979-	71109	09-06-77	EPA
		SUPPLE	SEAFARER, Synchronous Experimental Op. (S-1)	71140	09-16-77	USN
		SUPPLE	Trawl & Herring Gillnet, Bering/NE Pacific (S-1)	71151	09-02-77	DOC
		SUPPLE	Foreign Trawl Fisheries, NW Atlantic (S-1)	71152	09-02-77	DOC
		SUPPLE	King & Tanner Crab, E. Bering Sea (S-1)	71153	09-02-77	DOC
		SUPPLE	Sablefish, Bering Sea/NE Pacific (S-1)	71154	09-02-77	DOC
		SUPPLE	Atlantic Herring Fishery, NW Atlantic (S-)	71155	09-02-77	DOC
		SUPPLE	Squid Fisheries, NW Atlantic (S-1)	71156	09-02-77	DOC
		SUPPLE	Hake Fisheries, NW Atlantic (S-1)	71158	09-02-77	DOC
		SUPPLE	Mackerel Fishery, NW Atlantic	71159	09-02-77	DOC
		SUPPLE	Strategic Petroleum Reserve Program (S-1)	71187	09-23-77	FEA
Alabama	Cleburne	FINAL	Dynne Creek Watershed Plan	71201	09-27-77	USDA
	Dale	DRAFT	Southeast Choctawhatchee River Watershed	71085	09-01-77	USDA
	Geneva	DRAFT	Southeast Choctawhatchee River Watershed	71085	09-01-77	USDA
	Houston	DRAFT	Southeast Choctawhatchee River Watershed	71085	09-01-77	USDA
	Lowndes	DRAFT	Lowndes Co.,Ala.-Rural Water System Improvements	71136	09-15-77	HUD
	Madison	DRAFT	Green Valley Estates, Huntsville	71126	09-13-77	HUD
Alaska		FINAL	Minnesota Drive Extension, Anchorage	71118	09-12-77	DOT
		SUPPLE	Alcan Pipeline Proj., Alaska Natural Gas (S-1)	71110	09-07-77	FPC
		SUPPLE	Trawl Fishery, Gulf of Alaska (S-1)	71150	09-02-77	DOC
Arizona	Pima	DRAFT	The Foothills Development, Tucson	71137	09-15-77	HUD
Arkansas		DRAFT	Ouachita N.F. Timber Plan	71122	09-12-77	USDA
	Jefferson	FINAL	Pine Bluff, Ark.-West Side Sewer	71202	09-27-77	HUD
	Phillips	DRAFT	Mississippi R., Phillips Co., Additional Facilitie	71102	09-06-77	COE
	Polk	FINAL	Mena, Ark. - Water Construction Projects	71125	09-13-77	HUD
	Pulaski	DRAFT	North Little Rock Riverside Expressway	71174	09-21-77	DOT

STATE	COUNTY	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED	ORIG AGENCY NUMBER
		FINAL	Elk Hills/Sohio Pipeline	71162	09-16-77	USN
California		DRAFT	Rogue River N.F. Timber Plan	71194	09-26-77	USDA
		SUPPLE	Trawl Fisheries, WAS/ORE/Cal (S-1)	71157	09-02-77	DOC
	Several	DRAFT	California Region Timberplan	71170	09-20-77	USDA
		FINAL	USN Petrol Reserve #1, Crude Oil Transport	71167	09-16-77	USN
	Butte	FINAL	The Village Development	71216	09-29-77	HUD
	Contra Costa	FINAL	West Contra Coast Sanitary Landfill Project	71114	09-09-77	COE
	El Dorado	FINAL	Sierra Ski Ranch, Eldorado N.F.	71124	09-13-77	USDA
	Fresno	FINAL	Rancheria Unit Plan, Sierra N.F.	71185	09-19-77	USDA
	Humboldt	FINAL	Humboldt Bay Harbor Marina (Reg. Permit)	71115	09-09-77	COE
	Merced	FINAL	Merced, Atwater and Castle AFB-Assessment	71217	09-29-77	HUD
	San Bernardino	DRAFT	Big Bear Basin Unit, San Bernardino N.F.	71135	09-15-77	USDA
	Triunto	FINAL	LVMWD-TCSD Area Wide Facilities Plan	71178	09-22-77	EPA
	Tuna	FINAL	LVMWD-TCSD Area Wide Facilities Plan	71178	09-22-77	EPA
	Ventura	FINAL	LVMWD-TCSD Area Wide Facilities Plan	71178	09-22-77	EPA
Colorado		FINAL	Chemical Agent Identification Set Disposal	71190	09-26-77	USA
		SUPPLE	Chemical Agent Disposal, Rocky Mtn. (S-1)	71219	09-29-77	USA
	Several	DRAFT	Uncompahgre Basin Resource Area Grazing	71172	09-21-77	DOI
	Delta	DRAFT	State Highway 133, Hotchkiss to Paonia Dam	71161	09-06-77	DOT
	Gunnison	DRAFT	State Highway 133, Hotchkiss to Paonia Dam	71101	09-06-77	DOT
	Jefferson	DRAFT	Rocky Flats Plant Site	71193	09-26-77	ERDA
Delaware		FINAL	Marshyhope Creek Watershed	71090	09-02-77	USDA
	New Castle	DRAFT	I-95/Route 40 Growth Corridor, New Castle Co.	71229	09-30-77	HUD
Florida		FINAL	Bold Eagle 78 - Joint Readiness Exercise	71091	09-02-77	DOD
	Dade	DRAFT	Everglades National Park Master Plan	71103	09-06-77	DOI
Georgia		DRAFT	Savannah Harbor Channel Widening (2)	71099	09-06-77	COE
Idaho		FINAL	Idaho National Engineering Lab, Waste Management	71226	09-30-77	ERDA
		FINAL	Safety Research Experiment Facilities, Idaho Lab	71228	09-30-77	ERDA
	Several	FINAL	Phosphate Resources Development, SE Idaho	71183	09-22-77	DOI
	Bannock	FINAL	Gould Street Connection, Bannock County	71106	09-06-77	DOT
	Boise	DRAFT	N. Fork Payette River Hwy. (F.H. 23)	71148	09-19-77	DOT
	Boundary	FINAL	Smith Creek Planning Unit, Kaniksu N.F.	71182	09-22-77	USDA
	Idaho	FINAL	Lowell Planning Unit, Clearwater N.F.	71141	09-16-77	USDA

STATEMENT TITLE INDEX - BY STATE AND COUNTY

STATE	COUNTY	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED	ORIG AGENCY NUMBER
Illinois	Cook	DRAFT	Rohlwing Grove Apartments	71181	09-22-77	HUD
	Dupage	DRAFT	Woodridge Center Development	71180	09-22-77	HUD
	Jackson	DRAFT	Carbondale, Ill.-Drainways/Greenways Demo Project	71089	09-02-77	HUD
Indiana	Elkhart	DRAFT	Main Street/Penn. Central RR-Grade Separation	71136	09-15-77	DOT
	Marion	FINAL	I-65 to I-70 Distributor Route, Indianapolis	71123	09-13-77	DOT
		FINAL	Naphtha Allocation-SNG Production, Indiana Gas	71222	09-30-77	FEA
	Sullivan	FINAL	Merom Generating Sta. & Associated Transmission	71119	09-12-77	USDA
Kansas	Johnson	DRAFT	Kansas Highway 12, Johnson County	71105	09-06-77	DOT
	Wyandotte	FINAL	I-70 Widening, Kansas City	71132	09-14-77	DOT
Louisiana		DRAFT	Bushley Bayou, Louisiana Flood Control (2)	71100	09-06-77	COE
		DRAFT	Texoma Group Salt Domes--SPR	71116	09-09-77	FEA
	Ascension	DRAFT	Lake Verret Watershed (2)	71108	09-06-77	USDA
	Assumption	DRAFT	Lake Verret Watershed (2)	71108	09-06-77	USDA
		DRAFT	Capline Group Salt Domes - SPR	71188	09-23-77	FEA
	Calcasieu	DRAFT	Sulfur Mines Salt Dome--SPR	71113	09-08-77	FEA
	Iberia	DRAFT	Capline Group Salt Domes - SPR	71188	09-23-77	FEA
	Iberville	DRAFT	Lake Verret Watershed (2)	71108	09-06-77	USDA
		DRAFT	Capline Group Salt Domes - SPR	71188	09-23-77	FEA
Maine		FINAL	TAPCO Project	71167	09-20-77	FPC
Maryland		FINAL	Marshyhope Creek Watershed	71090	09-02-77	USDA
	Carroll	DRAFT	Piney Ridge Village	71218	09-29-77	HUD
Massachusetts		DRAFT	Tisbury, W. Tisbury, & Oak Bluffs Wastewater	71176	09-21-77	EPA
	Several	DRAFT	Old Colony 208 Area, "Towards Clean Water"	71088	09-02-77	EPA
Michigan		DRAFT	Bolles Harbor, Michigan - Maintenance Operations	71211	09-29-77	COE
	Hillsdale	FINAL	Hillsdale Municipal Airport, New Runway	71133	09-14-77	DOT
	Tuscola	DRAFT	M-24 Extension, Caro--M-25 at Unionville	71166	09-20-77	DOT

FROM 09-01-77
TO 09-[illegible]-77

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

10-11-77

STATEMENT TITLE INDEX - BY STATE AND COUNTY

STATE	COUNTY	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED	ORIG AGENCY NUMBER
Minnesota		DRAFT	Minneapolis-St. Paul: Water and Land Perspectives	71145	09-16-77	URRB
	Carver	DRAFT	Jonathan New Community, Chaska	71112	09-08-77	HUD
	Hennepin	FINAL	Maple Grove & Boundary Creek Additions	71173	09-21-77	HUD
		FINAL	Twin Valley Lake -- Wild Rice River (2)	71215	09-29-77	COE
Mississippi	Bolivar	FINAL	Steele Bayou Basin Flood Protection	71149	09-19-77	COE
	Holmes	DRAFT	Black Creek Watershed	71196	09-26-77	USDA
	Washington	FINAL	Steele Bayou Basin Flood Protection	71149	09-19-77	COE
Montana		DRAFT	Beartooth Face Unit Plan, Mon/Wyo	71171	09-21-77	USDA
	Lincoln	FINAL	Hornet Unit Plan, Kootenai N.F.	71179	09-22-77	USDA
Nebraska	Douglas	DRAFT	Lonergan Lake Disposition	71098	09-06-77	HUD
		FINAL	Nebraska Hwy 133 (90th St.), Omaha	71195	09-26-77	DOT
Nevada	Nye	FINAL	Nevada Test Site Testing Activities	71206	09-29-77	ERDA
New Jersey		DRAFT	Calhoun St. Bridge, Delaware River	71128	09-14-77	DOT
New Mexico	Catron	FINAL	Algaecide Treament, Snow & Quemado Lakes, Gila N.F	71120	09-12-77	USDA
North Carolina	Beaufort	DRAFT	Swift Creek Watershed	71191	09-26-77	USDA
	Brunswick	FINAL	Wilmington Harbor, North Carolina	71131	09-14-77	COE
	Buncom[illegible]	FINAL	U.S. 25, I-40 to Blue Ridge Parkway	71139	09-15-77	DOT
	Caldwell	DRAFT	Southwest Loop Thoroughfare, NC 18 to US 321	71197	09-27-77	DOT
	Catawba	FINAL	N.C. 127, 2nd Ave. N.E. to SR 1400	71134	09-15-77	DOT
	Craven	DRAFT	Swift Creek Watershed	71191	09-26-77	USDA
	New Hanover	FINAL	Wilmington Harbor, North Carolina	71131	09-14-77	COE
	Pitt	DRAFT	Swift Creek Watershed	71191	09-26-77	USDA
North Dakota	Mercer	DRAFT	Antelope Valley Station, 455 MW	71205	09-28-77	USDA
		FINAL	Coyotte Generating Sta., 440 MW Unit	71117	09-09-77	USDA
	Oliver	FINAL	Coyotte Generating Sta., 440 MW Unit	71117	09-09-77	USDA

FROM 09-01-77
TO 09-31-77

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

10-11-77

STATEMENT TITLE INDEX - BY STATE AND COUNTY

STATE	COUNTY	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED	ORIG AGENCY NUMBER
Ohio		DRAFT	Cleveland Harbor Modification (2)	71127	09-14-77	COE
		DRAFT	West Harbor Recreational Navigation Improvement	71218	09-29-77	COE
	Erie	DRAFT	Ohio State Route 2 Relocation, South Huron	71213	09-29-77	DOI
	Pike	FINAL	Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant Expansion	71207	09-29-77	ERDA
Oklahoma		DRAFT	Ouachita N.F. Timber Plan	71122	09-12-77	USDA
	Lincoln	DRAFT	Robinson Creek Watershed	71199	09-27-77	USDA
Oregon		DRAFT	Rogue River N.F. Timber Plan	71194	09-26-77	USDA
		SUPPLE	Trawl Fisheries, WAS/ORE/Cal (S-1)	71157	09-02-77	DOC
	Several	DRAFT	Deschutes N.F. Management Plan	71142	09-16-77	USDA
	Jackson	FINAL	Jacksonville Wastewater Treatment System	71203	09-28-77	EPA
	Tillamook	DRAFT	Tillamook South Jetty Extension	71121	09-12-77	COE
Pennsylvania		DRAFT	Calhoun St. Bridge, Delaware River	71126	09-14-77	DOT
	Bucks	DRAFT	Bristol, Pa.-Golf Ranch/Centennial Indust. Park	71095	09-06-77	HUD
	Lehigh	SUPPLE	Trexler Lake Project (S-2)	71086	09-01-77	COE
	Luzerne	FINAL	Wilkes-Barre,Penn.-Industrial Park Urban Renewal	71093	09-06-77	HUD
	Lycoming	DRAFT	Pine Creek State and National Scenic River	71104	09-06-77	DOI
	Tioga	DRAFT	Pine Creek State and National Scenic River	71104	09-06-77	DOI
Puerto Rico		FINAL	Punto Oro II Development	71184	09-22-77	HUD
South Carolina	Several	FINAL	Santee-Cooper Project No. 199, S.C.	71192	09-26-77	FPC
	Aiken	FINAL	Savannah R. Plant, Waste Management	71225	09-30-77	ERDA
	Barnwell	FINAL	Savannah R. Plant, Waste Management	71225	09-30-77	ERDA
	Beaufort	DRAFT	Station Creek Bridge-St. Phillips Island (2)	71223	09-30-77	DOT
	Spartanburg	DRAFT	U.S. Route 176, Union - Spartanburg Co.	71163	09-20-77	DOT
	Union	DRAFT	U.S. Route 176, Union - Spartanburg Co.	71163	09-28-77	DOT
Tennessee	Chester	DRAFT	State Route 5 (U.S. 45), Henderson	71096	09-06-77	DOT
	Giles	DRAFT	State Route 15 (U.S. 64), Giles Co.	71107	09-06-77	DOT
	Macon	DRAFT	Macon Co., Tenn.-Waterline Construction	71097	09-14-77	HUD
	Roane	FINAL	Intermed. Level Radioactive Waste Managem.-Oak Rdg	71221	09-30-77	ERDA
	McNairy	DRAFT	State Route 5 *U.S. 45), Henderson	71096	09-06-77	DOT

FROM 09-01-77
TO 09-31-77

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

10-11-77

STATEMENT TITLE INDEX - BY STATE AND COUNTY

STATE	COUNTY	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED	ORIG AGENCY NUMBER
Texas		DRAFT	Texoma Group Salt Domes--SPR	71116	09-09-77	FEA
	Several	FINAL	Matagorda Bay Project	71130	09-14-77	FPC
	Brazoria	DRAFT	Seaway Group Salt Domes - SPR	71186	09-23-77	FEA
	El Paso	FINAL	Golf Resort Joint Venture, Texas	71166	09-20-77	HUD
		FINAL	Pebble Hills Addition, Leavell Development	71177	09-21-77	HUD
	Fort Bend	DRAFT	Seaway Group Salt Domes - SPR	71186	09-23-77	FEA
		FINAL	Mission Bend Subdivision	71198	09-27-77	HUD
		FINAL	Hunters Glen Subdivision	71209	09-29-77	HUD
	Harris	FINAL	Mission Bend Subdivision	71198	09-27-77	HUD
	Van Zandt	FINAL	Kleer Mane, SPR	71224	09-30-77	FEA
Utah	Garfield	FINAL	Cedar Breaks Proposed Wilderness Classification	71175	09-21-77	DOI
	Iron	FINAL	Cedar Breaks Proposed Wilderness Classification	71175	09-21-77	DOI
	Kane	FINAL	Cedar Breaks Proposed Wilderness Classification	71175	09-21-77	DOI
	Utah	FINAL	Lehi City, Uta. - Sewer Sys. Improvements	71169	09-20-77	HUD
Vermont	Chittenden	DRAFT	Route Vermont 127, Burlington	71164	09-20-77	DOT
		DRAFT	Burlington Southern Connector-I 189 to Battery Str	71210	09-29-77	DOT
Virgin Islands		FINAL	Virgin Islands Coastal Zone Management	71129	09-14-77	DOC
Virginia		FINAL	Portsmouth Refinery and Terminal	71220	09-30-77	COE
	Fairfax	FINAL	Newington Forest Development	71111	09-08-77	HUD
Washington		DRAFT	Sequin Bay Small Boat Basin, Permit	71204	09-28-77	COE
		SUPPLE	Trawl Fisheries, WAS/ORE/Cal (S-1)	71157	09-02-77	DOC
	Benton	FINAL	High Performance Fuel Lab, Hanford Reservation	71227	09-30-77	ERDA
	King	DRAFT	West Point Site, Metro Seattle Wastewater	71143	09-16-77	EPA
		DRAFT	Carkeek Park Site, Metro Seattle Wastewater	71160	09-16-77	EPA
		DRAFT	Alki Site, Metro Seattle Wastewater	71161	09-16-77	EPA
	Kitsap	DRAFT	Meyan Heights, Proposed Plat	71016	09-01-77	USDA
		DRAFT	Bremerton, N.Perry, Silverdale, Wa.-Water Systems	71146	09-19-77	HUD
		DRAFT	Kitsap Co., Wa.-Wastewater Facilities	71147	09-19-77	HUD
	Skamania	FINAL	Trapper-Siouxon Unit, Gifford Pinchot N.F.	71165	09-20-77	USDA
	Snohomish	DRAFT	Lynwood Wastewater Treatment Facilities	71094	09-06-77	EPA
	Yakima	FINAL	S.R. 82 and S.R. 97 Connection, Union Gap	71208	09-29-77	DOT

STATE	COUNTY	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED	ORIG AGENCY	NUMBER
Wyoming		DRAFT	Beartooth Face Unit Plan, Mon/Wyo	71171	09-21-77	USDA	
	Uinta	DRAFT	Evanston Streets Improvement	71087	09-02-77	DOT	

FROM 09-01-77
TO 09-31-77

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

10-11-77

STATEMENT TITLE INDEX - BY AGENCY, BUREAU, & STATUS

AGENCY BUREAU	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED	NTIS ORDER NUMBER
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Farmers Home Administration	DRAFT	Megan Heights, Proposed Plat	71016	09-01-77	(none)
Forest Service	DRAFT	Ouachita N.F. Timber Plan	71122	09-12-77	(none
		Big Bear Basin Unit, San Bernardino N.F.	71135	09-15-77	(none)
		Deschutes N.F. Management Plan	71142	09-16-77	(none)
		California Region Timberplan	71170	09-20-77	(none
		Beartooth Face Unit Plan, Mon/Wyo	71171	09-21-77	(none)
		Rogue River N.F. Timber Plan	71194	09-26-77	(none)
		Herbicide Use, USDA Eastern Region	71200	09-27-77	(none)
	FINAL	Algaecide Treament, Snow & Quemado Lakes, Gila N.F	71120	09-12-77	(none)
		Sierra Ski Ranch, Eldorado N.F.	71124	09-13-77	(none)
		Lowell Planning Unit, Clearwater N.F.	71141	09-16-77	(none)
		Trapper-Siouxon Unit, Gifford Pinchot N.F.	71165	09-20-77	(none)
		Hornet Unit Plan, Kootenai N.F.	71179	09-22-77	(none)
		Smith Creek Planning Unit, Kaniksu N.F.	71182	09-22-77	(none)
		Rancheria Unit Plan, Sierra N.F.	71185	09-19-77	(none)
Rural Electrification Administration	DRAFT	Antelope Valley Station, 455 MW	71205	09-28-77	(none)
	FINAL	Coyotte Generating Sta., 440 MW Unit	71117	09-09-77	(none)
		Merom Generating Sta. & Associated Transmission	71119	09-12-77	(none)
Soil Conservation Service	DRAFT	Southeast Choctawhatchee River Watershed	71085	09-01-77	(none)
		Lake Verret Watershed (2)	71108	09-06-77	(none)
		Swift Creek Watershed	71191	09-26-77	(none)
		Black Creek Watershed	71196	09-26-77	(none)
		Robinson Creek Watershed	71199	09-27-77	(none)
	FINAL	Marshyhope Creek Watershed	71090	09-02-77	(none)
		Dynne Creek Watershed Plan	71201	09-27-77	(none)
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
Nat'l Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin.	FINAL	Virgin Islands Coastal Zone Management	71129	09-14-77	(none)
	SUPPLEM	Trawl Fishery, Gulf of Alaska (S-1)	71150	09-02-77	(none)
		Trawl & Herring Gillnet, Bering/NE Pacific (S-1)	71151	09-02-77	(none)
		Foreign Trawl Fisheries, NW Atlantic (S-1)	71152	09-02-77	(none)
		King & Tanner Crab, E. Bering Sea (S-1)	71153	09-02-77	(NONE)
		Sablefish, Bering Sea/NE Pacific (S-1)	71154	09-02-77	(none)
		Atlantic Herring Fishery, NW Atlantic (S-)	71155	09-02-77	(none)
		Squid Fisheries, NW Atlantic (S-1)	71156	09-02-77	(none)
		Trawl Fisheries, WAS/ORE/Cal (S-1)	71157	09-02-77	(none)
		Hake Fisheries, NW Atlantic (S-1)	71158	09-02-77	(none)
		Mackerel Fishery, NW Atlantic	71159	09-02-77	(none)

FROM 09-01-77
TO 09-31-77

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

10-11-77

STATEMENT TITLE INDEX - BY AGENCY, BUREAU, & STATUS

AGENCY BUREAU	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED	NTIS ORDER NUMBER
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE					
	FINAL	Bold Eagle 78 - Joint Readiness Exercise	71091	09-02-77	(none)
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army					
	FINAL	Chemical Agent Identification Set Disposal	71190	09-26-77	(none)
	SUPPLEM	Chemical Agent Disposal, Rocky Mtn. (S-1)	71219	09-29-77	(none)
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army Corps					
	DRAFT	Savannah Harbor Channel Widening (2)	71099	09-06-77	(none)
		Bushley Bayou, Louisiana Flood Control (2)	71100	09-06-77	(none)
		Mississippi R., Phillips Co., Additional Facilitie	71102	09-06-77	(none)
		Tillamook South Jetty Extension	71121	09-12-77	(none)
		Cleveland Harbor Modification (2)	71127	09-14-77	(none)
		Sequin Bay Small Boat Basin, Permit	71204	09-28-77	(none)
		Bolles Harbor, Michigan - Maintenance Operations	71211	09-29-77	(none)
		West Harbor Recreational Navigation Improvement	71214	09-29-77	(none)
	FINAL	West Contra Coast Sanitary Landfill Project	71114	09-09-77	(none)
		Humboldt Bay Harbor Marina (Reg. Permit)	71115	09-09-77	(none)
		Wilmington Harbor, North Carolina	71131	09-14-77	(none)
		Steele Bayou Basin Flood Protection	71149	09-19-77	(none)
		Twin Valley Lake--Wild Rice River (2)	71215	09-29-77	(none)
		Portsmouth Refinery and Terminal	71220	09-30-77	(none)
	SUPPLEM	Trexler Lake Project (S-2)	71086	09-01-77	(none)
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Navy					
	FINAL	Elk Hills/Sohio Pipeline	71162	09-16-77	(none)
	FINAL	USN Petrol Reserve #1, Crude Oil Transport	71167	09-16-77	(none)
	SUPPLEM	SEAFARER, Synchronous Experimental Op. (S-1)	71140	09-16-77	(none)
DEPARTMENT OF HUD					
	DRAFT	Lonergan Lake Disposition	71098	09-06-77	(none)
		Jonathan New Community, Chaska	71112	09-08-77	(none)
		Green Valley Estates, Huntsville	71126	09-13-77	(none)
		The Foothills Development, Tucson	71137	09-15-77	(none)
		Woodridge Center Development	71180	09-22-77	(none)
		Rohlwing Grove Apartments	71181	09-22-77	(none)
		Piney Ridge Village	71218	09-29-77	(none)
		I-95/Route 40 Growth Corridor, New Castle Co.	71229	09-30-77	(none)
	FINAL	Newington Forest Development	71111	09-08-77	(none)

FROM 09-01-77
TO 09-31-77

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

10-11-77

STATEMENT TITLE INDEX - BY AGENCY, BUREAU, & STATUS

AGENCY BUREAU	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED	NTIS ORDER NUMBER
DEPARTMENT OF HUD	FINAL	Golf Resort Joint Venture, Texas	71166	09-20-77	(none)
		Maple Grove & Boundary Creek Additions	71173	09-21-77	(none)
		Pebble Hills Addition, Leavell Development	71177	09-21-77	(none)
		Punto Oro II Development	71184	09-22-77	(none)
		Mission Bend Subdivision	71198	09-27-77	(none)
		Hunters Glen Subdivision	71209	09-29-77	(none)
		The Village Development	71216	09-29-77	(none)
		Merced, Atwater and Castle AFB-Assessment	71217	09-29-77	(none)
Section 104(h)	DRAFT	Carbondale, Ill.-Drainways/Greenways Demo Project	71089	09-02-77	(none)
		Bristol, Pa.-Golf Ranch/Centennial Indust. Park	71095	09-06-77	(none)
		Macon Co., Tenn.-Waterline Construction	71097	09-14-77	(none)
		Lowndes Co.,Ala.-Rural Water System Improvements	71138	09-15-77	(none)
		Bremerton, N.Perry, Siverdale, Wa.-Water Systems	71146	09-19-77	(none)
		Kitsap Co., Wa.-Wastewater Facilities	71147	09-19-77	(none)
	FINAL	Wilkes-Barre,Penn.-Industrial Park Urban Renewal	71093	09-06-77	(none)
		Mena, Ark. - Water Construction Projects	71125	09-13-77	(none)
		Lehi City, Uta. - Sewer Sys. Improvements	71169	09-20-77	(none)
		Pine Bluff, Ark.-West Side Sewer	71202	09-27-77	(none)
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR					
Bonneville Power Administration	DRAFT	BPA Fiscal Year 1979 Proposed Program	71092	09-06-77	(none)
Bureau of Land Management	DRAFT	Uncompahgre Basin Resource Area Grazing	71172	09-21-77	(none)
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation	DRAFT	Pine Creek State and National Scenic River	71104	09-06-77	(none)
Geological Survey	FINAL	Phosphate Resources Development, SE Idaho	71183	09-22-77	(none)
National Park Service	DRAFT	Everglades National Park Master Plan	71103	09-06-77	(none)
	FINAL	Cedar Breaks Proposed Wilderness Classification	71175	09-21-77	(none)
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	DRAFT	Northeast Corridor Improvement Project	71144	09-16-77	(none)
Federal Aviation Administration	DRAFT	National Airport System Plan (NASP)	71189	09-23-77	(none)
	FINAL	Hillsdale Municipal Airport, New Runway	71133	09-14-77	(none)
Federal Highway Administration	DRAFT	Evanston Streets Improvement	71087	09-02-77	(none)
		State Route 5 (U.S. 45), Henderson	71096	09-06-77	(none)

FROM 09-01-77
TO 09-31-77

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

10-11-77

STATEMENT TITLE INDEX - BY AGENCY, BUREAU, & STATUS

AGENCY BUREAU	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED	NTIS ORDER NUMBER
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION					
Federal Highway Administration	DRAFT	State Highway 133, Hotchkiss to Paonia Dam	71101	09-06-77	(none)
		Kansas Highway 12, Johnson County	71105	09-06-77	(none)
		State Route 15 (U.S. 64), Giles Co.	71107	09-06-77	(none)
		Main Street/Penn. Central RR-Grade Separation	71136	09-15-77	(none)
		N. Fork Payette River Hwy. (F.H. 23)	71148	09-19-77	(none)
		U.S. Route 176, Union - Spartanburg Co.	71163	09-20-77	(none)
		Route Vermont 127, Burlington	71164	09-20-77	(none)
		M-24 Extension, Caro--M-25 at Unionville	71168	09-20-77	(none)
		North Little Rock Riverside Expressway	71174	09-21-77	(none)
		Southwest Loop Thoroughfare, NC 18 to US 321	71197	09-27-77	(none)
		Burlington Southern Connector-I 189 to Battery Str	71210	09-29-77	(none)
		Ohio State Route 2 Relocation, South Huron	71213	09-29-77	(none)
	FINAL	Gould Street Connection, Bannock County	71106	09-06-77	(none)
		Minnesota Drive Extension, Anchorage	71118	09-12-77	(none)
		I-65 to I-70 Distributor Route, Indianapolis	71123	09-13-77	(none)
		I-70 Widening, Kansas City	71132	09-14-77	(none)
		N.C. 127, 2nd Ave. N.E. to SR 1400	71134	09-15-77	(none)
		U.S. 25, I-40 to Blue Ridge Parkway	71139	09-15-77	(none)
		Nebraska Hwy 133 (90th St.), Omaha	71195	09-26-77	(none)
		S.R. 82 and S.R. 97 Connection, Union Gap	71208	09-29-77	(none)
U.S.Coast Guard	DRAFT	Calhoun St. Bridge, Delaware River	71128	09-14-77	(none)
		Station Creek Bridge-St. Phillips Island (2)	71223	09-30-77	(none)
ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMIN.	DRAFT	Rocky Flats Plant Site	71193	09-26-77	(none)
		Coal R,D,& D Program	71212	09-29-77	(none)
	FINAL	Nevada Test Site Testing Activities	71206	09-29-77	(none)
		Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant Expansion	71207	09-29-77	(none)
		Intermed. Level Radioactive Waste Managem.-Oak Rdg	71221	09-30-77	(none)
		Savannah R. Plant, Waste Management	71225	09-30-77	(none)
		Idaho National Engineering Lab, Waste Management	71226	09-30-77	(none)
		High Performance Fuel Lab, Hanford Reservation	71227	09-30-77	(none)
		Safety Research Experiment Facilities, Idaho Lab	71228	09-30-77	(none)
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	DRAFT	Old Colony 208 Area, "Towards Clean Water"	71088	09-02-77	(none)
		Lynwood Wastewater Treatment Facilities	71094	09-06-77	(none)
		West Point Site, Metro Seattle Wastewater	71143	09-16-77	(none)
		Carkeek Park Site, Metro Seattle Wastewater	71160	09-16-77	(none)

FROM 09-01-77
TO 09-31-77

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

10-11-77

STATEMENT TITLE INDEX - BY AGENCY, BUREAU, & STATUS

AGENCY BUREAU	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED	NTIS ORDER NUMBER
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY					
	DRAFT	Alki Site, Metro Seattle Wastewater	71161	09-16-77	(none)
		Tisbury, W. Tisbury, & Oak Bluffs Wastewater	71176	09-21-77	(none)
	FINAL	Interim Heavy Duty Engine Regs., 1979-	71109	09-06-77	(none)
		LVMWD-TCSD Area Wide Facilities Plan	71178	09-22-77	(none)
		Jacksonville Wastewater Treatment System	71203	09-28-77	(none)
FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION					
	DRAFT	Sulfur Mines Salt Dome--SPR	71113	09-08-77	(none)
		Texoma Group Salt Domes--SPR	71116	09-09-77	(none)
		Seaway Group Salt Domes - SPR	71186	09-23-77	(none)
		Capline Group Salt Domes - SPR	71188	09-23-77	(none)
	FINAL	Naphtha Allocation-SNG Production, Indiana Gas	71222	09-30-77	(none)
		Kleer Mine, SPR	71224	09-30-77	(none)
	SUPPLEM	Strategic Petroleum Reserve Program (S-1)	71187	09-23-77	
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION					
	FINAL	Matagorda Bay Project	71130	09-14-77	(none)
		TAPCO Project	71167	09-20-77	(none)
		Santee-Cooper Project No. 199, S.C.	71192	09-26-77	(none)
	SUPPLEM	Alcan Pipeline Proj., Alaska Natural Gas (S-1)	71110	09-07-77	(none)
UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN COMM.					
	DRAFT	Minneapolis-St. Paul: Water and Land Perspectives	71145	09-16-77	(none)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Contact: Mr. Errett Deck
Coordinator
Environmental Quality Activities
U.S.Department of Agriculture
Room 307A
Washington, D.C. 20250
(202) 447-6827

Farmers Home Administration

Draft Date

Megan Heights, Proposed Plat 09/01

Washington
County: Kitsap
The proposed action is a request to subdivide 46 acres of wooded, undeveloped land into 148 lots for single-family detached dwelling units. The property involved in the proposed plat is approximately one mile from the unincorporated community of Manchester and fronts on the west side of California Avenue north of Polk Street. Adverse effects include the clearing of trees for roadway and residence construction, and the destruction of wildlife habitat caused by vegetation removal.

(ELR ORDER # 71016)

Forest Service

Draft Date

Herbicide Use, USDA Eastern Region 09/27

This statement outlines guidelines and policies affecting the use of herbicides on National Forest System lands in the Eastern Region of the Forest Service, USDA. This includes National Forest System land located in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. It is estimated that approximately 45,000 acres of the 11,250,000 acres of National Forest land in the Eastern Region will be involved annually in chemical vegetation control activities.
(ELR ORDER # 71200)

Ouachita N.F. Timber Plan 09/12

Arkansas Oklahoma
The proposed action is to manage, administer, and utilize the timber resource of the Ouachita National Forest from October 1, 1977 through September 30, 1987. The Ouachita National Forest contains 1,575,291 acres of National Forest land and is located in Sebastian, Logan, Yell, Perry,

Saline, Garland, Hot Spring, Pike, and Scott Counties, Arkansas, and in LeFlore and McCurtain Counties, Oklahoma. Major actions include harvesting 153,000,000 board feet of timber, regenerating about 17,000 acres to pine and hardwood, thinning about 23,000 acres of immature timber stands, and construction of 125 miles of new roads.
(ELR ORDER # 71122)

Big Bear Basin Unit, San Bernardino N.F. 09/15

California
County: San Bernardino
This statement consists of five proposed land use alternatives for the Big Bear Planning Unit within the Big Bear Ranger District of the San Bernardino National Forest. The alternatives apply to 30,665 acres of National Forest lands, and range from providing for the lowest scale of recreation development and production of goods and services which meet minimum demands, to emphasizing maximum recreation development and production of goods and services which meet maximum demands. The environmental effects vary among the different alternatives proposed.
(ELR ORDER # 71135)

California Region Timberplan 09/20

California
County: several
Proposed is the implementation of a timber plan for the Angeles, Cleveland, Los Padres, and San Bernardino National Forests. The plan is designed to protect or enhance recreational, watershed, wildlife, and other amenity values; silvicultural treatments included in the proposed plan will develop stand conditions which maintain an attractive, healthy forest. Adverse effects include changes in wildlife habitat, and short term alterations in the appearance of the landscape following silvicultural treatments.
(ELR ORDER # 71170)

Beartooth Face Unit Plan, Mon/Wyo 09/21

Montana Wyoming
Proposed are the selection and implementation of a Land Management Plan for the 239,680-acre Beartooth Face Planning Unit; Custer (Montana), Gallatin (Montana), and Shoshone (Wyoming) National Forests. Park County, Wyoming contains 10,934 acres of the Planning Unit and the remainder is in Carbon, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, and Park Counties, Montana. Five alternate plans are presently being considered. The preferred plan proposes to use both surface and sub-surface resources, but to the extent possible, development would be balanced with protection of existing soil, air, and water, and visual, recreation, and wildlife values.
(ELR ORDER # 71171)

Deschutes N.F. Management Plan 09/16

Oregon
County: several
Proposed are the selection and subsequent implementation of a comprehensive land management plan for four planning units on the Deschutes National Forest. The planning units are in Jefferson, Deschutes, Klamath, and Lake Counties, Oregon. A wilderness land use alternative for three contiguous and combined roadless areas on the adjacent Umpgua and Willamette National Forests is also presented. The preferred alternative features a mix of land uses and is presented in contrast to four other alternative plans.
(ELR ORDER # 71142)

Rogue River N.F. Timber Plan 09/26

Oregon California
The proposed action is to implement a revised 10-year Timber Management Plan for the Rogue River National Forest. The existing Plan was approved in 1962 and has since become obsolete. This statement deals with the intensity and type of timber management on those lands which have been classified as commercial forest land available for timber production by the Land Management Planning process. The Rogue River National Forest includes portions of Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, and Klamath Counties in Oregon and Siskiyou County in California.
(ELR ORDER # 71194)

Final Date

Sierra Ski Ranch, Eldorado N.F. 09/13

California
County: El Dorado
Proposed is the expansion of a ski area near Echo Summit in the Eldorado National Forest. The area is located in El Dorado County, California, and is accesible by U.S. Highway 50. Ultimate development, as proposed by the permitee, would include: 14 chair lifts, maximum capacity of about 9,500 people at one time, 176 acres of ski runs, 2 day lodges, 1 warming hut, parking for 3,000 cars, and associated facilities such as sewage disposal system, water supply and maintenance buildings. Approximately 1,800 acres of National Forest land and 15 to 20 acres of private land would be included in the project boundary. Adverse effects include a reduction in wildlife numbers.
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA EPA DOI
state and local agencies
concerned groups and individuals

(ELR ORDER # 71124)

Rancheria Unit Plan, Sierra N.F. 09/19

California
County: Fresno
This statement concerns a proposed land use plan for the Rancheria Management Unit within Kings River Planning Unit, Sierra National Forest. The proposed plan was selected from five alternatives; this proposal provides for dispersed recreation throughout the Unit, general wildlife habitat improvement throughout the Unit, intensive timber management on 4,442 acres and stand maintenance management on 2,035 acres. Adverse effects include loss of wilderness value on 8,600 acres, increased short-term soil loss, and short-term changes in water, air, and noise quality.
COMMENTS MADE BY: COE USDA FPC AHP DOI EPA
state and local agencies
concerned groups and individuals

(ELR ORDER # 71185)

Lowell Planning Unit, Clearwater N.F. 09/16

Idaho
County: Idaho
The proposed action is the selection and implementation of a land use plan for the Lowell Unit, Lochsa Ranger District, Clearwater National Forest, Idaho. The planning unit includes 150,240 gross acres of which 145,040 acres are National Forest and 5,200 acres are private land. Alternative 6 was selected from a field of 8; this plan provides for a mixture of land allocations over the planning unit. Adverse effects include the removal of 94,300 acres of roadless area from further consideration for wilderness study and a reduction in the amount and quality of resident and anadromous fish.

COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP COE EPA DOC DOI FPC
state and local agencies
concerned groups and individuals

(ELR ORDER # 71141)

Smith Creek Planning Unit, Kaniksu N.F. 09/22

Idaho
County: Boundary
The proposed project is the implementation of a land use plan for the 92,130-acre Smith Creek Planning Unit, Kaniksu N.F., in the state of Idaho. The plan emphasizes management of timber sites, roadless area recreation, and mountain caribou, grizzly bear and fishery habitat. Adverse impacts include alteration of roadless areas; reduced opportunities for solitude; reduction of air quality due to logging, burning of debris, and traffic; increased sedimentation; reduced quality of grizzly bear and fish spawning habitats; disruption of unique plant habitats; increased noise; possible disturbance of historical and archaeological sites; increased fire hazard; and increased chance of insects.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE HUD DOI EPA FPC
state agencies
concerned groups and individuals
(ELR ORDER # 71182)

Hornet Unit Plan, Kootenai N.F. 09/22

Montana
County: Lincoln
Proposed is a revised land management plan for the 27,444-acre Hornet Planning Unit, Fisher River Ranger District, Kootenai Forest, Montana. The eight unit plan will provide: recreational opportunities and facilites for the public; help in a continuing flow of a balanced supply of winter forage; cover and security for big game; important contributions to sustained yield of renewal timber resources; contributions to economic stability of the local communities; and reduction of fuel buildups. Development activity will result in increased erosion and sediment levels.
COMMENTS MADE BY: COE DOI EPA FEA
state and local agencies
concerned groups and individuals
(ELR ORDER # 71179)

Algaecide Treatment, Snow & Quemado Lakes, Gila N.F 09/12

New Mexico
County: Catron
Proposed is the implementation of a blue green algae control program for Snow and Quemado Lakes located on Gila National Forest, Catron County, New Mexico. The project calls for utilization of a copper sulfate algaecide for a limited one year period and allows for utilization of either Simazine or Hydrothol on a long term basis. The objective is to prevent massive buildups of blue green algae thereby maintaining the valuable recreational and fishery resources. Adverse impacts include possible effects on non-target organisms, potential buildup of copper to toxic levels, and introduction of small amounts of chemicals into the Gila Wilderness.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA
state and local agencies
environmental groups
(ELR ORDER # 71120)

Trapper-Siouxon Unit, Gifford Pinchot N.F. 09/20

Washington
County: Skamania
Proposed is the implementation of a comprehensive management plan for the 58,600-acre Trapper-Siouxon Planning Unit, Gifford Pinchot National Forest. The proposed management plan would provide for every resource use except

Wilderness. Adverse effects include the physical and biological impacts that would be caused by additional people on the area. Logging and roads will have the potential to cause soil compaction and disturbance, some water quality degradation, and interference with natural biological systems.

COMMENTS MADE BY: COE DOI EPA USDA
local agencies
concerned groups and individuals
(ELR ORDER # 71165)

Rural Electrification Administration

Draft Date

Antelope Valley Station, 455 MW 09/28

North Dakota
County: Mercer

Proposed is the use of REA guaranteed loan funds to finance the proposed new Antelope Valley Station (two 455 MW (nameplate) rating lignite-fired steam electric generating units). Makeup water will be pumped through a pipeline from Lake Sakakawea. The primary fuel is planned to come from nearby new lignite mines. Two new 26 mile, 345 kV transmission lines will be constructed to interconnect the proposed plant with the substation at Basin's Leland Olds Plant in Oliver County, North Dakota, and will cross Mercer County. Adverse effects include release of oxides of nitrogen and sulphur, as well as small quantities of particulate matter.
(ELR ORDER # 71205)

Final Date

Merom Generating Sta. & Associated Transmission 09/12

Indiana
County: Sullivan

Proposed is the granting of loan guarantees to the Hoosier Energy Division of Indiana Statewide R.E.C., Inc. to construct and operate a 980 MW (2-490 MW units) coal fired, steam electric generating station. Associated with the generating station is a dam and reservoir on Turtle Creek with a reservoir surface area of 1550 acres at normal elevation 470, and an intake structure on the Wabash River. A 345 kV transmission line from Merom to Worthington will be required in conjunction with the operation of the first unit, scheduled for 1980. Adverse effects include release of some oxides of sulfur and nitrogen, along with a small amount of particulate matter.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOT DOI COE EPA
concerned interest groups
(ELR ORDER # 71119)

Coyotte Generating Sta., 440 MW Unit 09/09

North Dakota
County: Mercer Oliver
Proposed is the granting of loan funds to the Minnkota Power Cooperative for the financing of a 30 percent interest in the proposed new Coyotte Station. The project consists of a 440 MW lignite-fired steam electric generating plant. A new 33 mile, 345 kV transmission line will be built to interconnect the proposed plant with the substation at the Center Plant. Cooling tower blow down and small amounts of boiler blow down will be discharged to the Missouri River. Other major adverse effects include intrusion on the landscape and minor amounts of soil disturbance.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT USDA HEW FEA ERDA DOI COE EPA
state agencies
interest groups
(ELR ORDER # 71117)

Soil Conservation Service

Draft Date

Southeast Choctawhatchee River Watershed 09/01

Alabama
County: Dale Houston Geneva
Proposed is a project for watershed protection, land stabilization, and recreation to be implemented under authority of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. The planned works of improvement include accelerated conservation land treatment, critical area treatment and roadside stabilization, stabilization of about 609 gullies, and construction of a 780-acre single-purpose recreation lake and recreational facilities. The project will reduce erosion and improve scenic and aesthetic qualities of the watershed. Adverse impacts include increased air and water pollution during project construction.
(ELR ORDER # 71085)

Lake Verret Watershed (2) 09/06

Louisiana
County: Ascension Assumption Iberville
Proposed is a project for watershed protection, flood prevention, and drainage in Ascension, Assumption, and Iberville Parishes, Louisiana. Approximately 168 miles of channel work with appurtenant measures, structures for water control, and measures to minimize adverse effects to fish and wildlife will be installed. There will be a loss of about 29 acres of Type 7 Wetland due to project channel rights-of-way; channel rights-of-way required for construction will occupy about 5 acres. Additional effects include the clearing of 1,200 acres

of forest land, a reduction in air quality, frequent flooding, and the removal of vegetation from 348 acres.
(ELR ORDER # 71108)

Black Creek Watershed 09/26

Mississippi
County: Holmes
This statement proposes a project for watershed protection, flood prevention, and drainage in the southwestern part of the delta area of Holmes County, Mississippi. The planned works of improvement include conservation land treatment, 37.4 miles of channel work with appurtenant structures for grade control (pipe overfall), four water level control structures (to preserve 86 acres of wetlands), and four grade stabilization structures. Floodwater and drainage damages will be reduced on 17,750 acres of agricultural lands that have severe water problems. Agricultural production will be lost or decreased on 570 acres of land.
(ELR ORDER # 71196)

Swift Creek Watershed 09/26

North Carolina
County: Pitt Beaufort Craven
Proposed is a watershed project for Pitt, Beaufort, and Craven Counties, North Carolina. The project proposes land treatment over the watershed supplemented by 185 miles of stream channel modifications, 42 sediment traps, and 25 fish holes. All work is to be done on man-made or previously modified channels. Adverse effects include the displacement of wildlife on laterals and temporary damage to fishery resources. Approximately 335 acres of bottom land forest and 30 percent of loafing and roosting areas will be lost.
(ELR ORDER # 71191)

Robinson Creek Watershed 09/27

Oklahoma
County: Lincoln
Proposed is the Robinson Creek Watershed Plan, which provides for watershed protection, flood prevention, municipal water supply, and recreation. The planned works of improvement include conservation land treatment supplemented by 10 floodwater retarding structures and one multipurpose structure designed to retard flood flows and provide a recreation water supply with attendant recreational facilities. Adverse effects include increase in noise, dust, erosion, and stream turbidity during the construction process. About 450 acres of land devoted to sediment pools, dams, and spillways will be removed from agricultural production.
(ELR ORDER # 71199)

Final Date

Dynne Creek Watershed Plan 09/27

Alabama
County: Cleburne
Proposed is the Dynne Creek Watershed Plan for watershed protection, flood prevention, municipal and industrial (M&I) water supply, and water-based recreation. Conservation land treatment practices are planned to provide watershed protection; two single-purpose structures and one multipurpose structure will provide M&I and recreational water storage. Basic recreational facilities are also planned at structure No. 4. Loss of 161 acres of wildlife habitat and the clearing of 47 acres of flood plain forest land will result from project installation.
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE HEW HUD DOI EPA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 71201)

Marshyhope Creek Watershed 09/02

Maryland Delaware
Proposed is the implementation of a plan for watershed protection, flood prevention, and drainage for Kent and Sussex Counties, Deleware, and Carolina and Dorchester Counties, Maryland, to be installed by the local sponsors with Federal assistance. The project consists of land treatment measures on 104,798 acres and about 260 miles of multi-purpose channel work. Adverse effects include the drainage of approximately 1,100 acres of type 1 and type 2 wetlands and 72 acres of type 7 wetlands immediately adjacent to the channels. Grassland will be decreased by 2,380 acres.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOC HEW DOI EPA AHP
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 71090)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Contact:	Dr. Sidney R. Galler Assistant Secretary for Environmental Affairs Environmental Affairs Department of Commerce Washington, D.C. 20230 (202) 377-4335

Nat'l Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin.

Final — Date

Virgin Islands Coastal Zone Management — 09/14

Virgin Islands
The proposed action consists of approval and implementation of the Coastal Management Program of the Virgin Islands. Implementation of the project will restrict or prohibit certain land and water uses in parts of the Virgin Islands coast, while promoting and encouraging development and use activities in other parts. The program will provide an improved decision-making process for determining coastal land and water uses and siting of facilities of national interest, and will lead to increased long-term protection and benefit from the State's coastal resources.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOC COE DOI DOT
concerned individuals
(ELR ORDER # 71129)

Supplement — Date

Trawl & Herring Gillnet, Bering/NE Pacific (S-1) — 09/02

This statement supplements a final EIS filed with CEQ in February 1977. Changes in optimum yield (OY) and total allowable level of foreign fishing (TALFF) are proposed in the subject preliminary fishery management plan for the 1978 foreign fishing season. No economic impact on U.S. fishermen is expected except for herring where the lowered OY and greater closed area will guarantee improved access for U.S. fishermen without causing a further decline in stock abundance, and the reduced TALFF for sablefish will provide for development of a U.S. fishery. No adverse impacts are anticipated.
(ELR ORDER # 71151)

Foreign Trawl Fisheries, NW Atlantic (S-1) — 09/02

This statement supplements a final EIS filed with CEQ in February 1977. Changes relating to total allowable level of foreign fishing (TALFF) are proposed in the subject preliminary fishery management plan for 1978. No economic impact on U.S. fishermen is foreseen. Proposed changes will in fact benefit domestic fishermen since TALFFs for

butterfish and "all other finfish" have been significantly reduced while the estimated U.S. capacity for these has been increased.
(ELR ORDER # 71152)

King & Tanner Crab, E. Bering Sea (S-1) 09/02

This statement supplements a final EIS filed with CEQ in February 1977. Changes in optimum yield (OY) are proposed in the subject preliminary fishery plan management for the 1978 foreign fishing season. Adoption of this 1978 PMP may create some additional U.S. harvesting and processing as a result of increasing the U.S. capacity for "C. bairdi" in the eastern Bering Sea. It will also eliminate all directed foreign fishing on "C. bairdi" stocks and restrict foreign Tanner crab fishing principally to "C. opilio" in the eastern Bering Sea.
(ELR ORDER # 71153)

Sablefish, Bering Sea/NE Pacific (S-1) 09/02

The proposed action is to adopt and implement a supplemental preliminary fishery management plan for the sablefish. Actions include: (a) reduction of Aleutian Island sub-area optimum yield (OY) and total allowable level of foreign fishing (TALFF) to 1,500 mt; (b) increased U.S. capacity from 2,500 mt to 3,600 mt in the Gulf of Alaska; and (c) decreased foreign surplus from 19,500 to 18,400 mt in the Gulf of Alaska. No impacts, other than those suggested in the final EIS, are anticipated.
(ELR ORDER # 71154)

Atlantic Herring Fishery, NW Atlantic (S-) 09/02

This statement supplements a final EIS filed with CEQ in February 1977. Changes are proposed in the subject preliminary fishery management plan for the 1978 foreign fishing season. These are: (a) reduce the 5Z and SA6 optimum yield (OY) to 22,000 mt; (b) increase the estimate of U.S. capacity to 19,800 mt in the 5Z and SA6 stock; and (c) reduce the total allowable level of foreign fishing (TALFF) to 2,200 mt in area 5Z and SA6. The reduction in OY should result in enhancement of the herring stock.
(ELR ORDER # 71155)

Squid Fisheries, NW Atlantic (S-1) 09/02

This statement supplements a February 1977 final EIS. Changes are proposed in the subject preliminary fishery management plan for the 1978 foreign fishing season. Changes include: (a) modifications of the areas and seasons where foreign nationals can conduct directed squid fishery operations, and (b) assessment and reconsideration

by the U.S. of its projected capacity for 1978 and specification of any reallocation on June 15, 1978. No environmental impacts other than those indicated in the final EIS are anticipated.
(ELR ORDER # 71156)

Hake Fisheries, NW Atlantic (S-1) 09/02

This statement supplements a February 1977 final EIS. Changes are proposed in the subject preliminary fishery management plan for the 1978 foreign fishing season. These include: (a) increase in the estimate of U.S. capacity to take silver hake from the Georges Bank stock by 11,000 metric tons and from the Southern New England stocks by 6,100 metric tons; (b) decreased optimum yield (OY) for silver hake on Georges Bank and Southern New England to 58,800 mt and 33,200 mt respectively; and (c) decreased OY for red hake on southern New England to 20,500 mt.
(ELR ORDER # 71158)

Mackerel Fishery, NW Atlantic (S-1) 09/02

This statement supplements a final EIS of February 1977, and proposes changes in the subject fishery management plan for the 1978 foreign fishing season. These changes reflect the following: (a) reduction in optimum yield from Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 from 88,000 metric tons to 53,000 metric tons; and (b) reduction of total allowable level of foreign fishing from 69,000 metric tons to 34,000 metric tons. No adverse environmental effects are anticipated.
(ELR ORDER # 71159)

Trawl Fishery, Gulf of Alaska (S-1) 09/02

Alaska
This statement supplements a final EIS filed with CEQ in February 1977. Changes in optimum yield or total allowable catch are proposed for the 1978 foreign fishing season for Pollick, Pacific Ocean Perch, Rockfishes, Flounder, Sablefish for the Gulf of Alaska portion of the plan, Atka Mackerel, Pacific Cod, and Other Species. The changes reflect a growing U.S. domestic fishery in the Gulf of Alaska, particularly in fisheries heretofore solely exploited by foreign fisherman. No significant adverse effects are anticipated.
(ELR ORDER # 71150)

Trawl Fisheries, WAS/ORE/CAL (S-1) 09/02

Washington Oregon California
This statement supplements a February 1977 final EIS. Changes are proposed in the subject preliminary fishery management plan for the 1978 foreign fishing season. Under this proposed amendment, the total allowable catch

(TAC) for Pacific hake will be 130,000 metric tons and the TAC for jack mackerel will be 55,000 metric tons. Other changes proposed include fishing gear identification, notification of lost gear, limitations in total numbers of foreign vessels authorized in the area at any one time, and catch and position reporting requirements.
(ELR ORDER # 71157)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Final Date

Bold Eagle 78 - Joint Readiness Exercise 09/02

Florida
Proposed is the execution of Bold Eagle 78, a Joint Readiness Exercise, at the Eglin AFB Test Range Complex from Oct 24 to Oct. 30, 1977. The objectives are to exercise and evaluate the planning and execution of an air superiority campaign; strategic deployment and tactical employment; and the planning and use of electronic warfare to penetrate air defense systems. Adverse impacts include increased air contamination through use of explosives, damage to underbrush and habitat caused by track vehicle operations, and disturbance of the Red-Cockaded Wookpecker and Okaloosa Darter, both endangered species.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI USDA DOC HEW DOT EPA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 71091)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army

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Final	Date
Chemical Agent Identification Set Disposal	09/26

Colorado
Proposed is the disposal of Chemical Agent Identification sets. The plan entails movement of the 21,500 obsolete sets out of 30 storage sites to Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Colorado, for disposal. The two phases are 1) movement of 1,500 sets from 18 sites to support the pilot test phase and, 2) movement of the remaining 20,000 sets from 16 storage sets. No adverse impacts are anticipated.
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 71190)

Supplement	Date
Chemical Agent Disposal, Rocky Mtn. (S-1)	09/29

Colorado
The final statement for the disposal of chemical agent identification sets addressed the movement of about 1500 sets from military storage sites to Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Colorado. Included in the movement were 51 K951/952 sets stored at the Marine Corps Base, Quantico. The balance of 20,000 sets were to be moved to Rocky Mtn. Arsenal for disposal during a second movement phase. Included in the latter were 256 sets at the St. Julien's Creek Annex, Yorktown, Va. The purpose of this addendum is to include the additional 256 sets at the Marine Corps Base, Quantico, in the first movement phase.
(ELR ORDER # 71219)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army Corps

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Draft Date

Mississippi R., Phillips Co., Additional Facilities 09/06

Arkansas
County: Phillips
Proposed is the dredging of a new 5.5 mile channel in two stages along the right side of the main channel of the Mississippi River, extending northeastward from the north end of the Westover revetment and parallel to the main stem levee. Dredged material from a channel 500 feet wide would be placed to create 900 acres of developable flood free fill, which would be developed as a waterfront industrial complex. Approximately 895 acres of bottomland hardwoods, 915 acres of agricultural land and 250 acres of water surface would be displaced during construction. (Memphis District)
(ELR ORDER # 71102)

Savannah Harbor Channel Widening (2) 09/06

Georgia
Proposed is a plan of improvement for the Savannah Harbor, Georgia. Plans call for the widening of the Harbor navigation channel between the present upstream limit of the 500-foot channel between Fig Island turing basin (mile 13.3) and Kings Island turning basin (mile 18.9) from 400 to 500 feet by 38 feet depth with two feet of overdepth dredging on the northern side of the channel. Adverse effects include the elimination of approximately 27 acres of terrestrial land on the northern bank of the Savannah River, temporary increase in turbidity, and loss of plankton during dredging activities.
(Savannah District)
(ELR ORDER # 71099)

Bushley Bayou, Louisiana Flood Control (2) 09/06

Louisiana
Proposed is the provision of backwater flood protection to the Bushley Bayou area by means of a loop levee, gravity flood gate, internal drainage canal, and a 300-cubic-foot-per-second pumping station. Included in the project plan is acquisition and management of 925 acres

of suitable wildlife lands to mitigate project-induced fishery losses. Adverse effects include the loss of 94 acres of bottom-land hardwood forest, the degradation of about 1,246 acres of productive farmland, the loss of an additional 602 acres of farmland, and possible damage to archaeological and historical sites. (Vicksburg District)
(ELR ORDER # 71100)

Bolles Harbor, Michigan - Maintenance Operations 09/29

Michigan
The proposed Federal action includes maintenance dredging of the Bolles Harbor navigation channels and maintaining the Federal structures, including revetments and jetty. Maintenance dredging would be required approximately every 2 to 3 years to insure continuance of adequate depths for recreational and commercial fishing vessels using the La Plaisance Creek. Materials dredged from the unpolluted portion of the navigation channel will be placed at the 2600' x 2600' open water disposal site located in Lake Erie, approximately 4 1/4 miles from the entrance light at the creek mouth. No long term effects are expected. (Detroit District)
(ELR ORDER # 71211)

Cleveland Harbor Modification (2) 09/14

Ohio
This statement is a revision of a draft EIS filed with CEQ in February 1976 relating to the Cleveland Harbor Navigation Project in Cleveland, Ohio. The proposed construction project will include widening and deepening the main entrance channel, deepening the East Basin, constructing an East Basin lake approach and entrance channel, and constructing a dike to contain the dredged sediments, if they are polluted. A 1200-foot rubblemound spur breakwater will be constructed at the east end of the East Breakwater while 400 and 500 feet of the West and East main entrance spur breakwaters respectively, will be removed. (Buffalo District)
(ELR ORDER # 71127)

West Harbor Recreational Navigation Improvement 09/29

Ohio
The proposed plan entails recreational navigation improvements for small craft at West Harbor, Ohio, consisting of breakwater construction and channel dredging. Breakwater construction would occur in Lake Erie at the mouth of the natural channel entrance to the harbor. Dredging would be performed to provide a deepened channel for recreational craft extending from offshore in Lake Erie through the natural channel and into the harbor. Adverse effects include a temporary degradation of the

aquatic environment due to construction and the loss of some benthic organisms. (Detroit District)
(ELR ORDER # 71214)

Tillamook South Jetty Extension 09/12

Oregon
County: Tillamook
Proposed is the extension of the south jetty at the entrance of Tillamook Bay an additional 1,500 feet to a point nearly opposite the north jetty. Channel width would be maintained at 1,200 feet. The jetty would be constructed to an elevation of 18 feet above mean lower low water with a crust width of 30 feet. Adverse effects include reduced tidal interchange which would alter the flushing rate and could result in reduction of the Bay's productivity. Approximately 6.75 acres of bottom habitat would be covered by the proposed extension.
(Portland District)
(ELR ORDER # 71121)

Sequin Bay Small Boat Basin, Permit 09/28

Washington
Proposed is the approval of a permit application by the Port of Port Angeles to dredge and fill an intertidal land site at Pitship Point on the west shore of Sequin Bay, Washington, to develop a small boat haven with wet moorage for 535 boats, dry storage for 134 boats, and launching facilities. Adverse effects include construction-related pollution, the removal and partial destruction of existing bottom flora and fauna in 23.1 acres of intertidal and subtidal lands, potential degradation of project area water quality, and possible decertification of nearby shellfish beds.
(Seattle District)
(ELR ORDER # 71204)

Final Date

West Contra Costa Sanitary Landfill Project 09/09

California
County: Contra Costa
This statement involves a regulatory permit application for confirmation and approval of all existing dikes and embankments at the West Contra Costa Sanitary Landfill Project, including rehabilitation, completion and permanent maintenance of these structures and validation of the placement of all existing fill and material behind the structures. Permission to continue sanitary landfill operations is also sought. The adverse impacts of the fill project include loss of a waterfowl resting area and some modified marsh habitat, decreased aesthetics, noise and air pollution due to truck traffic, and restricted use of the landfill area.
(San Francisco District)
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA USDA HEW DOT
state and local agencies

concerned groups and individuals
(ELR ORDER # 71114)

Humboldt Bay Harbor Marina (Reg. Permit) 09/09

California
County: Humboldt
Proposed is the development, at Humboldt Bay Harbor, of the Eastern shore of Woodley Island and the Eureka Inner Reach Channel into a public marina with support facilities. This project would reduce the width of the open channel and decrease the flushing capability of the channel. Approximately 1/3 of the open space/wildlife habitat, including 10 acres of salt marsh, would be replaced by marina development (San Francisco District)
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC HEW HUD DOI DOT EPA AHP
state and local agencies
concerned interest groups
(ELR ORDER # 71115)

Twin Valley Lake--Wild Rice River (2) 09/29
Minnesota
This Final EIS is an addendum to a Final EIS originally filed with CEQ in 1975, on the proposed Twin Valley Lake Project. At that time, however, several unresolved issues existed between the Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA). This Final is intended to inform the public of the issues involved, coordination which has occurred, and agreements which have been reached during the period February 1975 to May 1976. The text of the original Final EIS has not been changed.
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA
(ELR ORDER # 71215)

Steele Bayou Basin Flood Protection 09/19

Mississippi
County: Washington Bolivar
The proposed plan for the Steele Bayou Basin provides for the alleviation of flooding and drainage problems in the Greenville urban area and the improvement of drainage outlets for agricultural lands in the upper drainage basin. The project consists of channel enlargement, weirs, levee, and water control structures. Adverse effects include the commitment of about 1,000 acres of forest and 1,500 acres of cleared land to various project features. Channel enlargement, induced land clearing, and intensified agriculture will increase levels of silts and pesticides, adversely affecting lakes and streams.

(Vicksburg District)
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA DOI HEW
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 71149)

Wilmington Harbor, North Carolina 09/14

North Carolina
County: Brunswick New Hanover
Proposed is the continuation of a project in the lower Cape Fear River, which removes shoals from the channel and places the dredged material on designated riverine island and mainland disposal sites. The project is intended to permit deep draft navigation. Also proposed is a series of islands for bird nesting. Adverse impacts include loss of bottom organisms, disturbance of disposal area biota, turbidity and water quality degradation, and the loss of valuable estuarine river bottom. (Wilmington District)
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI USCG FPC USDA DOC FEA HEW
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 71131)

Portsmouth Refinery and Terminal 09/30

Virginia
The Hampton Roads Energy Company proposes to construct a refinery and marine terminal for the handling and production of petroleum products. The complex would produce daily a combined total of more than 7 million gallons of gasoline, jet fuel, fuel oil, butane, propane and other related products. Adverse impacts include loss of vegetation, animal habitat, trees, cropland on the site and possible indirect impacts on small nearby creeks. A total of 470 acres will be acquired for the project.
(Norfolk District)
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT DOC EPA DOI USDA HEW AHP
state and local agencies
concerned groups and individuals
(ELR ORDER # 71220)

Supplement Date

Trexler Lake Project (S-2) 09/01

Pennsylvania
County: Lehigh
This statement supplements a final EIS filed with CEQ in 1973. Proposed is the construction of an earth and rockfill embankment 130 feet high at the maximum section. The dam would have a surface area of 1,220 acres and extend about 8.6 miles upstream when filled to the top of the conservation pool. The recreation plan includes four public access recreation areas along the lake. Relocation of 3.4 miles of roads, as well as power and

telephone lines, would occur. Adverse effects include modification of the present environmental setting, the conversion of 8.6 miles of free-flowing stream to slack water, and the acquisition of 50% of Lowhill Township. (ELR ORDER # 71086)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Navy

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Department of the Navy
Washington, D.C. 20350
(202) 697-3089

Final Date

Elk Hills/Sohio Pipeline 09/16

California
Proposed is a crude oil conveyance system from Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1 (Elk Hills), Tupman, California, to the SOHIO pipeline connection near Colton, California. This project was chosen from 3 alternatives discussed in the draft EIS. Implementation of the project involves the construction and operation of a tank farm with pump station at Elk Hills, a tank farm at Cajon, the SOHIO Delivery Facility, and an inter-connecting pipeline with intermediate pump station between the tank farms and connection in the vicinity of Colton, California. Adverse effects include increased hydrocarbon emissions, loss of vegetation and wildlife, disturbance of endangered wildlife critical habitat, visual intrusions, and the risks of possible oil spillage.
COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP USDA DOD COE DOI EPA
FEA FPC
state and local agencies
concerned groups and individuals
(ELR ORDER #71162)

USN Petrol Reserve #1, Crude Oil Transport 09/16

California
County: several
Proposed is a crude oil conveyance system from Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1 (Elk Hills), Tupman, California, to the SOHIO Pipeline Connection near Colton, California. This project was chosen from 3 alternatives discussed in the draft EIS. Implementation of the project involves the construction and operation of a tank farm with pump station at Elk Hills, a tank farm at Cajon, the SOHIO Delivery Facility, and an inter-connecting pipeline with intermediate pump station between the tank farms and connections in the vicinity of Colton, California. Adverse effects include increased hydrocarbon emissions, and disturbance of endangered wildlife critical habitat.

COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP USDA DOD COE DOI EPA FEA FPC
state and local agencies
concerned groups and individuals
(ELR ORDER # 71167)

Supplement	Date
SEAFARER, Synchronous Experimental Op. (S-1)	09/16

The purpose of this supplement is to describe the elements of a test program developed since the filing of the Seafarer ELF Communications System Draft EIS for Site Selection and Test Operations. This test program was developed to investigate combined small ELF systems operations, in particular, the existing Wisconsin Test Facility electronically synchronized with the currently proposed Michigan test bed. These investigations would evaluate the effectiveness of various operational combinations of two relatively small ELF facilities to assess their viability.
(ELR ORDER # 71140)

ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMIN.

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Washington, D.C. 20545
(301) 353-4241

Draft	Date

Coal R,D,& D Program 09/29

This statement assesses the potential generic impacts of the construction and operation of a U.S. based coal conversion and utilization industry based on technologies under development in ERDA's Coal Research, Development, and Demonstration Program. The furtherance of the technologies within the Program would encourage the development of a coal conversion and combustion industry in the future. This EIS examines the impact of the production, and conversion (to liquid or gaseous fuels) or combustion of between 1.6 and 5.9 billion tons of coal at some future time.
(ELR ORDER # 71212)

Rocky Flats Plant Site 09/26

Colorado
County: Jefferson
This statement assesses the potential cumulative environmental impacts associated with current site activities and plant operation at Rocky Mountian Plant Site in Golden, Colorado. Activities at the plant include plutonium processing and waste treatment, fabrication of uranium, beryllium, and stainless steel components for weapons, and other production-related research. The statement addresses public concern which has resulted from past releases of plutonium to the environment and the potential adverse effects from any possible future releases.
(ELR ORDER # 71193)

Final	Date

Idaho National Engineering Lab, Waste Management 09/30

Idaho
This statement presents a summary description of the waste management operation at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, (INEL) and proposes the continuance of these operations. Described in the statement are (1) a description of the separate operational and support areas; (2) information related to each waste system; (3) an analysis of the impact upon the environment from the radiological and non-radiological releases; and (4) the alternatives available to the ongoing INEL waste management program. Approxi-

mately 210 acres of desert land are committed to waste storage activities. Only minor effects to terrestrial or aquatic life have been observed.
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC HEW DOI DOT EPA NSF NRC
state agencies
concerned groups and individuals
(ELR ORDER # 71226)

Safety Research Experiment Facilities, Idaho Lab 09/30

Idaho
This statement was prepared in support of ERDA's proposal for legislative authorization and appropriations for the Safety Research Experiment Facilities (SAREF) Project. The purpose of the proposed project is to modify some existing facilities and provide a new test facility at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory for conducting fast breeder reactor (FBR) safety experiments. The proposed facilities provide for the in-reactor testing of large bundles of prototypical FBR fuel elements under a wide variety of conditions.
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA HEW DOI DOT AHP EPA FPC NSF NRC
state agencies
and concerned individuals
(ELR ORDER # 71228)

Nevada Test Site Testing Activities 09/29

Nevada
County: Nye
This statement considers underground nuclear detonation with yields of one megaton or less, along with the preparations necessary for such detonations at the Nevada Test Site (NTS). The testing activities considered also include other continuing and intermittent activities, both nuclear and nonnuclear, which can best be conducted in the remote and controlled area of the NTS. Provision is also made for the study of geologic formations at the NTS for possible use in the ERDA program for management of commercially generated high-level radioactive wastes.
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA HEW DOI STAT DOT AHP EPA NRC
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 71206)

Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant Expansion 09/29

Ohio
County: Pike
Proposed are the design and construction of an add-on gaseous diffusion plant at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant in Piketon, Ohio. Construction and operation of the 8.75 million separate work unit/year plant will be on land already owned by ERDA. The major impact associated with operation of the expansion facilities will be related to the offsite production of 3900 mega-

watts of electrical power including reserves required to support the add-on plant. Offsite land use will amount to about 25,000 acres over a 30-year period. Other adverse effects include the use of about 19.8 Mgd in water for cooling purposes.
COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW DOC USDA DOT AHP TVA NRC EPA
state and local agencies
concerned groups and individuals
(ELR ORDER # 71207)

Savannah R. Plant, Waste Management 09/30

South Carolina
County: Aiken Barnwell
This statement assesses the environmental impact of continuing the ERDA's waste management operations at the Savannah River Plant (SRP), an approximately 300 sq. mile site in South Carolina. Current operations consist of the treatment and storage or disposal of both radioactive and nonradioactive solid, liquid, gaseous and thermal effluents from nuclear reactors operated for the production of materials used in the U.S. defense effort, fuel reprocessing plants, and support facilities. Radiation exposure from potential accident situations is evaluated.
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC HEW DOI EPA FPC NRC
state and local agencies
concerned groups and individuals
(ELR ORDER # 71225)

Intermed. Level Radioactive Waste Managem.-Oak Rdg. 09/30

Tennessee
County: Roane
The proposed action is the selection of a preferred technique for the management of intermediate level radioactive liquid waste (ILW) and the construction and operation of a facility to implement the technique at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) in Roane County, Tennessee. Current ERDA activities at ORNL annually generate about 2 million gallons of ILW which is evaporated to reduce the volume. Three alternative management techniques are assessed: hydrofracture, shale-cement fixation, and glass fixation. The overall impact of any of the techniques would be expected to be beneficial, since each would remove large volumes of radioactive waste from existing storage facilities.
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC HEW DOI DLAB DOT EPA NSF NRC
TVA state and local agencies
concerned groups and individuals
(ELR ORDER # 71221)

High Performance Fuel Lab, Hanford Reservation 09/30

Washington
County: Benton
Proposed are the design and construction of a High Perfor-

mance Fuel Laboratory (HPFL) at the ERDA Hanford Reservation in Richland, Washington. The HPFL will provide a pilot scale facility to support the liquid metal fast breeder reactor program. It will be used to develop and demonstrate safe and economic manufacturing processes for fuels comprising oxides of plutonium and uranium. The construction and operation of the HPFL facility will result in the irretrievable commitment of only moderate amounts of materials and supplies.
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA HEW DOI AHP EPA
state agencies
concerned groups and individuals
(ELR ORDER # 71227)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Contact: Peter Cook
Acting Director
Office of Federal Activities
Washington, D.C. 20460
(202) 755-0777

Draft Date

Old Colony 208 Area, "Towards Clean Water" 09/02

Massachusetts
County: several
This EIS is a product of the cooperative efforts of the Old Colony Planning Council and the U.S. EPA, Region I, as part of a 2-year areawide water quality management planning process for the Old Colony 208 Area. It summarizes the alternative technical control and management alternatives developed towards a composite areawide plan. The Old Colony 208 Area includes about 172 square miles, located just south of the Boston SMSA. It contains the communities of Abington, Avon, Bridgewater, Brockton, East Bridgewater, Easton, Hanson, Pembroke, West Bridgewater, and Whitman. "Towards Clean Air: Alternatives for Action", Vol 2 will be prepared following input from Vol 1. (Region I)
(ELR ORDER # 71088)

Tisbury, W. Tisbury, & Oak Bluffs Wastewater 09/21

Massachusetts
This statement proposes several alternative approaches to the protection of water resources in Tisbury, West Tisbury, and Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts. It's intent is to fully explore the impacts associated with wastewater disposal on water resources and to clarify the need for wastewater collection and treatment facilities in the towns of Tisbury, West Tisbury, and Oak Bluffs. The four alternatives under consideration consist of: (1) no action, (2) improvements in nightsoil disposal practices, (3) small scale approaches to wastewater problems, and (4) centralized wastewater collection and treatment systems.
(ELR ORDER # 71176)

Lynwood Wastewater Treatment Facilities 09/06

Washington
County: Snohomish
Proposed is the provision of secondary facilities for the existing sanitary sewerage system in the city of Lynwood, Washington, to replace the existing Lynwood treatment plant at Brown's Bay which affords only primary treatment. The Alderwood Water District will participate in the project through the installation of new gravity interceptors to extend sewer service to the Swamp Creek Basin. All of the

communities serviced by the improvement are located in Snohomish County, Washington; however, the proposed Swamp Creek interceptor would discharge to the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle (Metro) in King County for treatment.
(Region X)
(ELR ORDER # 71094)

West Point Site, Metro Seattle Wastewater 09/16

Washington
County: King
This statement is a site-specific EIS relating to the overall Facility Plan for Metropolitan Seattle Wastewater Facilities; it proposes alternative facilities plans for the West Point site, King County, Washington. Regional alternatives have been developed to address, in various combinations, four polar issues: water quality, site impacts, the law (PL 92-500), and costs. Components considered in developing alternatives include service area, collection system and transfer interceptors, treatment process, plant site, treated wastewater discharge location, combined sewer control, and sludge management. (Region X)
(ELR ORDER # 71143)

Carkeek Park Site, Metro Seattle Wastewater 09/16

Washington
County: King
This statement is a site-specific EIS relating to the overall Facility Plan for Metropolitan Seattle Wastewater Facilities; it proposes alternative facilities plans for the Carkeek Park site, King County, Washington. Regional alternatives have been developed to address, in various combinations, four polar issues: water quality, site impacts, the law (PL 92-500), and costs. Components considered in developing alternatives include service area, collection system and transfer interceptors, treatment process, plant site, treated wastewater discharge location, combined sewer control, and sludge management. (Region X)
(ELR ORDER # 71160)

Alki Site, Metro Seattle Wastewater 09/16

Washington
County: King
This statement is a site-specific EIS relating to the overall Facility Plan for Metropolitan Seattle Wastewater Facilities; it propose alternative facilities plans for the Alki site, King County, Washington. Regional alternatives have been developed to address, in various combinations, four polar issues: water quality, site impacts, the law (PL 92-500), and costs. Components considered in developing alternatives include service area, collection system and transfer interceptors, treatment process, plant site, treated wastewater discharge location, combined sewer control,

and sludge management. (Region X)
(EIR ORDER # 71161)

Final Date

Interim Heavy Duty Engine Regs., 1979- 09/06

This statement proposes to set more stringent exhaust emission standards for new heavy duty engines, to revise exhaust gas sampling and analysis procedures, and to set a more stringent Diesel engine peak smoke emission level. To assure achievement of the desired standards, pre-production heavy duty engines will be tested to check the levels of emissions prior to certification for sale in vehicles in the United States. The standards and test procedure changes will be made optional for model year 1979 and will be required in 1980 and later model years by large volume manufacturers.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOD DOI DOT
state and local agencies
concerned interest groups
(EIR ORDER # 71109)

LVMWD-TCSD Area Wide Facilities Plan 09/22

California
County: Triunfo Ventura Tuna
Proposed is an Area Wide Facilities Plan for the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD) - Triunfo County Sanitation District (TCSD), California. The purpose of the plan is to assess a regional wastewater treatment and disposal system to eliminate the existing water quality problems in the various systems and prevent future problems. The selection of an alternative will be deferred pending the completion of the comment portion of the EIS process. All proposed alternative projects would involve construction and its associated environmental impacts. (Region IX)
COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP DOI DOC HEW
state and local agencies
concerned groups and individuals
(EIR ORDER # 71178)

Jacksonville Wastewater Treatment System 09/28

Oregon
County: Jackson
Proposed is the construction of a wastewater disposal system for the City of Jacksonville, Jackson County, Oregon. Various alternatives for the 1,300-acre city include a hookup by Jacksonville to the Bear Creek Valley Sanitary Authority, local treatment and use of reclaimed water by the U.S. Forest Service, and aerated lagoons with adjacent agricultural use. Adverse effects will vary according to the alternative selected. (Region X)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW AHP DOI USDA EPA COE
state and local agencies
concerned groups and individuals
(ELR ORDER # 71203)

FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION

Contact: Mr. Robert Stern
Director, Office of Environmental Programs
Federal Energy Administration
New Post Office Building, Room 7119
12th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20461
(202) 566-9760

Draft Date

Sulfur Mines Salt Dome -SPR 09/08

Louisiana
County: Calcasieu
Proposed is the storage of 24 million barrels of crude oil at the Sulphur Mines salt dome located in Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana. Sulphur Mines is a candidate site for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) program currently being implemented by the Federal Energy Administration. Adverse effects include decreased air and water quality; soil erosion; and the possibility of oil spills.
(ELR ORDER # 71113)

Capline Group Salt Domes - SPR 09/23

Louisiana
County: Assumption Iberville Iberia
Proposed are five candidate sites for Early Storage Reserve (ESR) facilities for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) program. The sites comprise the Capline Group of salt domes located in the Gulf Coast region of south central Louisiana. Adverse effects include short-term, construction related pollution; hydrocarbon emissions associated with tanker loading and offloading; impact on water quality from possible oil and brine spills; impact of brine disposal to the Gulf of Mexico; and resultant impact to the flora and fauna which would be affected by such oil or brine spills.
(ELR ORDER # 71188)

Texoma Group Salt Domes -SPR 09/09

Texas Louisiana
Proposed are 4 candidate sites for use as part of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve program. These sites are from the Texoma group of salt domes located in the Gulf Coast region of southwestern Louisiana and southeastern Texas. The primary site for development in this group is an expansion of the West Hackberry Early Storage Reserve facility located in Cameron Parish, Louisiana. The 3 other sites are new: the Black Bayou salt dome in Cameron Parish, La.,; the Vinton salt dome in Calcasieu Parish, La.; and the Big Hill salt dome in Jefferson County, Texas. One or a combination of these three sites

may be developed.
(ELR ORDER # 71116)

Seaway Group Salt Domes - SPR 09/23

Texas
County: Brazeria Fort Bend
Proposed are five candidate sites for Early Storage Reserve (ESR) facilities for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) program. The sites are from the Seaway Group of salt domes located in the Gulf Coast region of Southeastern Texas. Adverse effects include short-term, construction related pollution; hydrocarbon emissions associated with tanker loading and off-loading; impact on water quality from possible oil and brine spills; impact of brine disposal to the Gulf of Mexico; and resultant impact to the flora and fauna which would be affected by such oil or brine spills.
(ELR ORDER # 71186)

Final Date

Naphtha Allocation-SNG Production, Indiana Gas 09/30

Indiana
County: Marion
Proposed is an allocation of naphtha feedstock of approximately 3.8 million barrels per year to the Indiana Gas Company for operation of its proposed synthetic natural gas (SNG) plant in Pike Township, a rural suburb of Indianapolis, Indiana. The allocation would enable construction of the plant with a completion date projected for late 1979. With an expected SNG output of 20,820,000 Mcf per year this plant will provide approximately 20% of the total gas supply available to Indiana Gas when in operation. Twenty-five acres of open fields and woods will be committed to industrial use.
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA HEW DOI COE FPC
concerned groups
(ELR ORDER # 71222)

Kleer Mine - SPR 09/30

Texas
County: Van Zandt
This statement involves the implementation of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, Title I, Part B, of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 (P.L. 94-163). The Reserve will store 150 million barrels of oil by December of 1978 in the Early Storage Reserve (ESR), and 500 million barrels by 1982 under the entire program. The candidate site discussed would be part of the ESR and would involve storage of 30 million barrels of oil in a conventional salt mine located in Grand Saline, Texas. The storage of oil at Kleer Mine would be implemented at an existing underground salt mine presently owned and operated

by the Morton Salt Company.
COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP USDA DOD DOT TREA EPA NRC
state agencies
concerned groups
(ELR ORDER # 71224)

Supplement	Date
Strategic Petroleum Reserve Program (S-1)	09/23

This statement supplements a final EIS filed with CEQ in December of 1976. The Federal Energy Administration proposes to implement the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, Title II, Part B of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975. The purpose of the Reserve is to mitigate the economic impacts of any future interruptions of petroleum imports . The impacts of storing one hundred fifty million barrels (MMB) of oil by 1978 and five hundred MMB by 1982 was addressed in the final EIS and the SPR Plan. It is now proposed that the SPR be expanded to store a total of 1,000 MMB.
(ELR ORDER # 71187)

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Contact: Dr. Jack M. Heinemann
Advisor on Environmental Quality
Federal Power Commission
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Washington, D.C. 20426
(202) 275-4791

Final Date

TAPCO Project 09/20

Maine
The action discussed in this statement relates to a proposal by Tenneco Atlantic Pipeline Co. (TAPCO), to import natural gas at the U.S.-Canadian border near Calais, Maine. This gas would be shipped as LNG from Algeria to New Brunswick. After vaporization, the gas would be transported to the U.S.-Canada border near Calais where it would be purchased by TAPCO. The applications discussed in this EIS would authorize the construction and operation of 506 miles of TAPCO pipeline and related appurtenance required to transport this imported gas from Calais, Maine, to Millford, Pennsylvania. This statement also proposes the sale of this gas to the Tennessee Gas Co.
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA HEW DOI FPC COE DOC STAT EPA
state and local agencies
concerned groups and individuals
(ELR ORDER # 71167)

Santee-Cooper Project No. 199, S.C. 09/26

South Carolina
County: several
Proposed is the granting of a new license for the continued operation of South Carolina Public Service Authority's constructed Santee-Cooper Project No. 199, located on the Santee and Cooper Rivers in Berkely, Calhoun, Clarendon, Orangeburg, and Sumter Counties, South Carolina. The project consists of 97,274 acre Lake Marian impounded by Santee Dam on the Santee River, a 7.5 mile long Diversion Canal connecting Lake Marion to Lake Moultrie, an adjacent 55,394 acre reservoir impounded by Pinopolis Dam and several dikes, a 4-mile long Zaibrace Canal discharging into the Cooper River, and two hydroelectric generating facilities with a total capacity of 134,535 kW.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI HEW DOC COE USDA EPA
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 71192)

Matagorda Bay Project 09/14

Texas
County: several
Proposed is the approval of applications filed by El Paso

Eastern Co., El Paso LNG Terminal Co., El Paso Natural Gas Co., United LNG Co., and United Gas Pipe Line Co. These applications relate directly or indirectly to a proposal by El Paso Eastern Co. to import LNG from Algeria to a terminal to be located in the vicinity of Port O'Connor, Texas, on Matagorda Bay. Approval would authorize construction and operation of facilities necessary to unload, store, revaporize, and distribute the imported LNG.
COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP HEW USCG NRC STAT
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 71130)

Supplement	Date
Alcan Pipeline Proj., Alaska Natural Gas (S-1)	09/07

Alaska
This supplement to the final EIS concerning the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System has been prepared by the Staff of FPC pursuant to a directive by the Council on Environmental Quality and the White House Alaska Task Force. The directive results from the recent announcement of the National Energy Board of Canada that transport of Alaskan natural gas through Canada to the lower 48 states should be along the route proposed by the Alcan Pipeline Company with a Taylor Highway-Klondike Highway realignment. This realignment would diverge from the proposed Alcan route at Tetlin Junction, Alaska. Impacts are discussed.
(ELR ORDER # 71110)

DEPARTMENT OF HUD

Contact: Mr. Richard H. Broun
Director, Office of Environmental
Quality
Department of Housing and Urban Development
451 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20410
(202) 755-6308

Draft Date

Green Valley Estates, Huntsville 09/13

Alabama
County: Madison
Proposed is the development of a 300-acre tract of land in Huntsville, Alabama to be entitled Green Valley Estates. Over a ten year period of time, 900 housing units and related community facilities will be constructed. Land is reserved for open space and a school site. The plan also includes an area for commercial use at the intersection of Hollow Road and Highway 231-431. Adverse effects include the conversion of agricultural land to urban use, some increase in air pollution and community noise levels, and increased storm water runoff.
(ELR ORDER # 71126)

The Foothills Development, Tucson 09/15

Arizona
County: Pima
Proposed is the granting of HUD/FHA mortgage insurance for The Foothills Development, located in Pima County approximately 3.75 miles north of Tucson city limits. The project calls for development of a planned residential area contained on 621 acres (594 single-family dwellings and 70 townhouse units) with an estimated ultimate population of 2,300. The development is expected to have some adverse effects on energy consumption, modification of land forms, native plants, animals, and infrastructure.
(ELR ORDER # 71137)

I-95/Route 40 Growth Corridor, New Castle Co. 09/30
Delaware
County: New Castle
The proposed action is for the Department of HUD to accept the New Castle County 1985 General Comprehensive Plan and to accept future HUD project applications within the I-95/Route 40 growth Corridor for processing without applying the automatic 500-unit EIS threshold if they are in compliance with the plan and this EIS. The 18.5 mile growth Corridor would provide living accomodations for approximately 40,000 people by the year 1995. Adverse effects include the loss of approximately 1,500 acres of forested land and 5,000 acres of prime and productive farmland, and increased air and water pollution.
(ELR ORDER # 71229)

Woodridge Center Development 09/22

Illinois
County: DuPage
Proposed is the granting of FHA mortgage insurance to the Rossmoor Illinois Development Company for single and multi-family units in the Woodridge Center Development, Woodridge, Illinois. Completed construction consists of the first stage (222 units) of a total development that is zoned for 3,256 units on 394.8 acres. The sponsor's plans contemplate a total development of about 1,300 total units. Adverse effects include the depletion of ground water resources, and construction-related pollution.
(ELR ORDER # 71180)

Rohlwing Grove Apartments 09/22

Illinois
County: Cook
Proposed is the granting of FHA mortgage insurance to S.B.L. Associates and Nathaniel J. Reed Jr. for the development and construction of a planned total development for 768 units on 41.65 acres, to be built in three phases. Phase #1 of the proposed development consists of 312 units on 14.28 acres. Phase #2 of the development has already been approved by HUD based on an environmental clearance which revealed no significant environmental impacts. Adverse effects include the depletion of ground water resources, increased traffic, and construction-related pollution
(ELR ORDER # 71181)

Piney Ridge Village 09/29

Maryland
County: Carroll
This statement contains a proposal for mortgage insurance for the Piney Ridge Village in Carroll County, Maryland. The site of the proposed Piney Ridge Village Planned Unit Development is 450 acres comprising most of the southwestern quadrant of the major intersection of State Route 26 and Route 32. Development will include construction of 1,695 dwelling units, and community centers. Land has been reserved for development of public open space and school areas. Adverse effects include increases in air pollution and community noise levels, and increased storm water runoff.
(ELR ORDER # 71218)

Jonathan New Community, Chaska 09/08

Minnesota
County: Carver
The proposed Federal action is the approval by the Board of Directors of the New Community Development Corporation (NCDC) of a revised Development Plan for Jonathan New Community in Chaska, Minnesota. Under the terms of the original Project Agreement, the Developer initiated development of a new community in accordance with an approved Development Plan. However, as the result of severe financial difficulties brought about by changing market conditions, development of Jonathan has stalled. This EIS evaluates the potential impact of six alternative development plans, including the plan as originally approved in 1970, on the environment.
(ELR ORDER # 71112)

Lonergan Lake Disposition 09/06

Nebraska
County: Douglas
Proposed is the disposition of a 658-acre tract of land commonly referred to as Lonergan Lake, located to the north of the city of Omaha in Douglas County, Nebraska. HUD committed the tract for FHA mortgage insurance for a planned unit development in 1968. The mortgagee failed to meet his financial obligations and Title was conveyed to the Secretary of the Department of HUD on September 23, 1975. HUD proposes to sell the Lonergan Lake property in accordance with the provisions of the National Housing Act as amended and HUD Handbook 4315.1, Property Disposition, Multifamily.
(ELR ORDER # 71098)

Final Date

The Village Development 09/29

California
County: Butte
The statement proposes the development of "The Village", a 237-acre mixed use housing project in Chico, California. The development will include dwelling units and 47.8 acres of commercial development, and is located south of Little Chico Creek and east of Highway 99E. Adverse impacts will be land use transition from crop production to an urbanized milieu, loss of open space and watershed, degradation of air quality, and loss of wildlife.
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA AHP USDA HEW FPC
(ELR ORDER # 71216)

Merced, Atwater and Castle AFB-Assessment 09/29

California
County: Merced

Proposed is the application of HUD noise standards to the Merced, Atwater and Castle Air Force Base environs in Merced County, California. This action involves the consideration of major areas acceptable for HUD programs, including mortgage insurance. Potential adverse impacts are the loss of open space and agricultural land and the potential underuse of infrastructure.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT COE VA USDA DOI FPC DOD HEW AHP
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 71217)

Maple Grove & Boundary Creek Additions 09/21

Minnesota
County: Hennepin
Proposed is the provision of HUD mortgage insurance under Section 203(b) for the 1195 dwelling unit Boundary Creek Development in the city of Maple Grove, Minnesota. The development, bound on the north by the city of Chaplin and on the east by the city of Brooklyn Park, is approximately 15 miles from the Minneapolis Central Business District, and covers an area of one square mile. A small, three-acre neighborhood shopping center is also planned to serve the residential project. Adverse effects include increased noise pollution, and an increased demand for public services and facilities.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT EPA FPC GSA DOI COE
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 71173)

Punto Oro II Development 09/22

Puerto Rico
Proposed is a housing project known as Punto Oro II Development in Ponce, Puerto Rico. The project will include 1,042 lots in approximately 167 acres, and will also provide community facilities and flood control works for the area. Adverse impacts will be the negative effects on the quality of the Matilde River and temporary increases in air pollution, noise levels, and demand for public services.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT HEW DOI HUD EPA USDA
local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 71184)

Golf Resort Joint Venture, Texas 09/20

Texas
County: El Paso
The proposed action is for the Department of HUD to accept for HUD/FHA insurance purposes the 1500 acre Golf Resort Joint Venture project. The project site is located near the southeast limits of the City of El Paso above and adjacent to Interstate 10. Over 600 acres will be devoted to single family housing with approximately

280 acres for various commercial development. A small amount of duplex and apartments will be joined by land devoted to industrial, school, park, and ponding areas. Adverse effects include increased air pollution, increased demand on fossil fuels, and the possible disturbance of an archaeological site.
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA VA AHP HEW DOI USDA
state and local agencies
interest groups
(ELR ORDER # 71166)

Pebble Hills Addition, Leavell Development 09/21

Texas
County: El Paso
The proposed action is for the Department of HUD to accept for HUD/FHA mortgage insurance purposes the 538 acre Pebble Hills Addition of the Leavell Development. The project site is located in the extreme northeastern most edge of the City of El Paso, Texas, adjacent to U.S. Highway 62 and 180. When completed, this project will involve a total of 1600 units developed primarily as single-family residential. Adverse effects relate directly to the El Paso International Airport noise contours, and the archaeological survey which reports two significant concentrations of cultural material in the development area.
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA AHP USDA
state and local agencies
interest groups
(ELR ORDER # 71177)

Mission Bend Subdivision 09/27

Texas
County: Harris Fort Bend
Proposed is the acceptance of an application by Fox & Jacobs, Inc. for approval of the Mission Bend Subdivision for home mortgage insurance purposes. The development plan includes the construction of 588 single family units on 134 acres. The average FHA insured house proposed for Mission Bend will have approximately 1700 sq. ft. and will contain, on the average, 3.5 bedrooms. Adverse impacts include disruption or destruction of plant and animal communities on the site, conversion of agricultural land to residential use, and increases in air and noise pollution.
COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP DOT EPA COE USDA DOI
state agencies
interest groups
(ELR ORDER # 71198)

Hunters Glen Subdivision 09/29

Texas
County: Fort Bend

Proposed is the development of Hunters Glen Subdivision, Missouri City, Texas, under the HUD/FHA mortgage program. The 493-acre subdivision would include 3,038 single- and multi-family units, a 10-acre site for a sewage treatment plant, a large drainage easement, and an area designated for possible commercial use. Adverse effects include loss of agricultural and grazing land and increased demand for fossil fuels through heavy dependence on the automobile for transportation.
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI USDA COE AHP
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 71209)

Newington Forest Development 09/08

Virginia
County: Fairfax
Proposed is the residential development of a 734-acre tract of land located in Fairfax County, Virginia, over a 6 to 7 year period. Development will include construction of 917 townhouses, 200 garden apartments, and 791 single family units. The site will be developed in four phases. A total of 170 acres will be conveyed to Fairfax County Park Authority, and 15.6 acres will be conveyed to the County for one and one-half elementary school sites.
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA COE DOT
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 71111)

Section 104(h)

Draft Date

Lowndes Co.,Ala.-Rural Water System Improvements 09/15

Alabama
County: Lowdnes
Proposed is the extension of water lines to serve new customers and/or to upgrade existing services in the Collirene, Barlow, Letohatchee, Braggs, and Mt. Willing communities. The proposed improvements will provide access to a reliable source of potable water for approximately 911 rural County residents. Adverse effects include short-term sedimentation of streams and an existing potential for limited erosion. Construction activities may cause an increase in suspended particulates in the air and in noise levels.
(ELR ORDER # 71138)

Carbondale, Ill.-Drainways/Greenways Demo Project 09/02

Illinois
County: Jackson
Proposed is the Drainways/Greenways demonstration project in Carbondale, Illinois. The project represents the ini-

tial effort in implementing the city-wide Drainways/Greenways system. This system proposes a functional multiple-use open space system providing multiple benefits including drainage, recreation, and transportation. The project is located entirely within census tract 1501.02. Adverse effects include disruption of natural vegetation and wildlife, increased runoff, and erosion during construction.
(ELR ORDER # 71089)

Bristol, Pa.-Golf Ranch/Centennial Indust. Park 09/06

Pennsylvania
County: Bucks
Proposed is the Borough of Bristol's use of $428,000 from the 1975-76 and 1976-77 Community Development Block Grant Program for the acquisition of leasehold interests in the Borough-owned property generally known as the Golf Ranch. The intent is to terminate existing long term leases in order to make the land available for the proposed development of the site as an industrial park; the site is approximately 94 acres in size. Adverse effects include the acquisition of one business, the elimination of open space, increased air, water, and noise pollution, and an increase in the storm water runoff directed toward Otter Creek.
(ELR ORDER # 71095)

Macon Co., Tenn.-Waterline Construction 09/14

Tennessee
County: Macon
Proposed is the construction of 13,950 linear feet of 6-inch or 4-inch plastic waterline on private easements along Goose Horn Road, beginning approximately 3500 linear feet east of the community of Willette where the existing waterline ends. The project will be located in Census Enumeration District 4. This project will have a positive impact by supplying the present residents along Goose Horn Road with a safe, potable water supply. No significant adverse effects are anticipated.
(ELR ORDER # 71097)

Bremerton, N.Perry, Siverdale, Wa.-Water Systems 09/19

Washington
County: Kitsap
Proposed are the implementation of various improvements to the Silverdale, North Perry, and Bremerton water districts. These improvements include the provision of new wells, pumping facilities, and distribution lines, and the replacement of some existing distribution lines with a larger pipe. The project area encompasses the Manette Peninsula and adjacent areas to the north (Brownsville) and the west (Bucklin Hill and Silverdale) and also the city of Bremerton. Physical and construction impacts are expected to be minor.

(ELR ORDER # 71146)

Kitsap Co., Wa.-Wastewater Facilities 09/19

Washington
County: Kitsap
Proposed is the extension of existing sewerage facilities in the unincorporated community of Manchester, Washington, to serve the planned 148-unit Megan Heights subdivision and surrounding land area. The proposed sewer extension potential service area is bounded by Chester Street on the north, State Route 160 on the south, Puget Drive on the east, and Nebraska Street on the west. The Kitsap County Department of Development proposes to extend the present Manchester Sewer District sewer interceptor from Hemlock Street to California Avenue. Adverse effects include the removal of trees and other vegetation.
(ELR ORDER # 71147)

Final Date

Mena, Ark. - Water Construction Projects 09/13

Arkansas
County: Polk
Proposed is the completion of an on-going water construction program in the city of Mena, Arkansas. Specifically, the improvements to be constructed consist of approximately 82,250 lineal feet of water lines, a pump station, two pressure reducing stations and approximately 50 fire hydrants. The water lines vary in size from 12- to 6-inch. Adverse impacts include temporary construction phase inconveniences and fire hydrant intrusions.
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 71125)

Pine Bluff, Ark.-West Side Sewer 09/27

Arkansas
County: Jefferson
Proposed is the installation of a sanitary sewer system to serve several hundred acres of the southwest section of the city of Pine Bluff in Enumerataion Districts 49,50,128, 129. and 130. Adverse effects resulting from project implementation include clearing of woodlands, erosion and siltation, cuts through street paving, traffic disruption, and economic impact on business.
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA
(ELR ORDER # 71202)

Wilkes-Barre,Penn.-Industrial Park Urban Renewal 09/06

Pennsylvania

County: Luzerne
Proposed is the acquisition and redevelopment of 132 acres of land as an industrial park within a 250-acre urban renewal area in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Plans call for demolition of 69 structures, rehabilitation of 106 buildings, acquisition and removal of obsolete and unused rail lines, and provision of a through line for the Conrail system on existing trackage. Adverse impacts include relocation of 44 commercial and industrial uses, 49 individuals and 8 families; excesses of design noise level standards; and increases in air pollution levels.
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOC DOI
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 71093)

Lehi City, Uta. - Sewer Sys. Improvements 09/20

Utah
County: Utah
The proposed project is construction of a sewer collection system and transmission line on the west side of Lehi City to serve approximately 120 homes presently using septic tanks. A high groundwater level in the area has caused many of the septic systems to fail and a serious health hazard now exists. Short term adverse effects will be generated by the construction of the project and land use changes will take place as agricultural land is used for development projects.
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA FEA AHP COE
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 71169)

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

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Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 343-3891

Bureau of Land Management

Draft	Date
Uncompahgre Basin Resource Area Grazing	09/21

Colorado
County: several

Proposed is the implementation of a domestic livestock grazing program for the Uncompaghre Basin Resource Area (approximately 525,775 acres of national resource lands) in the Montrose District, located in west central Colorado. The overall objective of the proposed action is to increase livestock/wildlife forage by 12,645 AUMs, from a total of 51,315 AUMs existing now to a total of 63,960 AUMs by 2006. Components of the proposed action are: (1) improved management, (2) trailing on 480 acres, (3) custodial management on 29,460 acres, (4) elimination of grazing on 3,020 acres, and (5) continuation of unallotted status on 13,550 acres.
(ELR ORDER # 71172)

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

Draft	Date
Pine Creek State and National Scenic River	09/06

Pennsylvania
County: Lycoming Tioga

Proposed is a plan to include the 51.7 miles of Pine Creek between Ansonia and Torbert, Pennsylvania, in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and be administered by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The protection boundary would encompass the visual corridor and eight low-density recreation sites. Few adverse effects are anticipated, though some environmental damage to the terrain and vegetation may be expected as a result of visitor use.
(ELR ORDER # 71104)

Bonneville Power Administration

Draft	Date
BPA Fiscal Year 1979 Proposed Program	09/06.

Proposed is the construction of fiscal year 1979 new facility additions and modificiations to BPA's electric transmission system. Construction plans call for: between 145 and 170 miles of new transmission line, three possible new substations and related struc[illegible] including power system control stations; possible equipment additions to 16 existing substations; maintenance of approximately 12,500 miles of existing transmission lines including tower structures, conductors, and access roads; and control of vegetation on approximately 19,080 acres of transmission line rights-of-way and 960 acres of substation property. Adverse effects include the removal of up to 20 acres of agricultural land.
(ELR ORDER # 71092)

Geological Survey

Final	Date
Phosphate Resources Development, SE Idaho	09/22

Idaho
County: several
Proposed is the approval of increases in mining and processing of phosphate ore and new applications for leases and prospecting permits. The action includes a regional analysis covering all or parts of 6 counties in southeastern Idaho, the applications for prospecting permits and leases, major transportation requirements, and specific mining plans through the year 2000. The land surface will be altered by pits and dumps, soils and vegetation will be removed, wildlife habitat and populations reduced, and water quality lowered. Ambient air quality will be lowered, and livestock forage will be reduced, even after reclamation.
COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW NRC ERDA EPA DOI
state and local agencies
concerned groups and individuals
(ELR ORDER # 71183)

National Park Service

Draft	Date
Everglades National Park Master Plan	09/06

Florida
County: Dade
Proposed is a master plan for the Everglades National Park, Florida. The plan consists of proposals to establish developments, classify park lands, acquire exclusive jurisdiction over certain park lands, change visitor-use patterns, promote interpretive facilities and cooperative planning, continue the land acquisition program, and undertake studies of project feasibilities and methods of implementation. Adverse effects are confined to the land acquisition program, which entails economic losses in

Dade County, and potential invasion of park lands by culturally undesirable plant species.
(ELR ORDER # 71103)

Final Date

Cedar Breaks Proposed Wilderness Classification 09/21

Utah
County: Iron Garfield Kane
Proposed is a plan for the establishment of a Wilderness Area in Cedar Breaks National Monument consisting of 4830 acres of Federal land, 78.5 percent of the monument. The principal benefit of the program is that of additional legislative protection of this natural area. Adverse effects include restrictions on backcountry facility development and restriction on local water resources development.
COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP USDA HUD DOI EPA FPC
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 71175)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Contact:
Mr. Martin Convisser, Director
Office of Environmental Affairs
U.S. Department of Transportation
400 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590
(202) 426-4357

Draft	Date
Northeast Corridor Improvement Project	09/16

Proposed is the implementation of the Northeast Corridor Improvement Act (NECIP), mandated as a program to upgrade railroad intercity passenger service between Boston, Massachusetts and Washington, D.C. Specific goals of the program are to provide, by 1981, railroad facilities which can accomodate regularly scheduled dependable service on a three hour, 40 minute schedule between Boston and New York and a two hour, 40 minute schedule between New York and Washington. The NECIP is comprised of 11 interrelated improvements necessary to facilitate high speed operation and assure safe, comfortable service. Environmental impacts of the proposed action are evaluated. (ELR ORDER # 71144)

Federal Aviation Administration

Draft	Date
National Airport System Plan (NASP)	09/23

Proposed are the preparation and adoption of the revised National Airport System Plan (NASP) by January 1, 1978, as required by the Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970, as amended. The NASP sets forth the level of development with estimates of implementation costs, for the National Airport System for a period of ten years. Adverse effects include the consumption of a portion of our energy resources for aviation purposes; exposure to high levels of acoustic noise by persons inhabiting areas near major airports; and a continued contribution to the air pollution problems in certain areas of the country.
(ELR ORDER # 71189)

Final	Date
Hillsdale Municipal Airport, New Runway	09/14

Michigan
County: Hillsdale
Proposed is the construction of a new primary Northeast-Southwest runway (5000 feet by 100 feet) with medium intensity runway lights, visual approach slope indicator,

and a lighted parallel taxiway at Hillsdale Municipal Airport, Michigan. Phases II and III of the project include strengthening and extending of existing runways and expansion of aircraft parking apron. Adverse effects include loss of approximately 370 acres and the relocation of eight households.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT USDA DOI COE AHP EPA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 71133)

Federal Highway Administration

Draft Date

North Little Rock Riverside Expressway 09/21

Arkansas
County: Pulaski
The proposed action is the construction of a multi-lane expressway facility in North Little Rock, Arkansas. Design characteristics of the facility are four 12-foot travel lanes divided by a 16-foot curbed median. Access will be partially controlled and restricted to selected urban streets. The 45 mph facility will be approximately 7.5 miles long connecting Pike Avenue (Arkansas Highway 365) and the proposed East Belt Freeway. Adverse effects include relocation of residences and businesses, and increased noise and air pollution in the immediate vicinity of the roadway.
(ELR ORDER # 71174)

State Highway 133, Hotchkiss to Paonia Dam 09/06

Colorado
County: Delta Gunnison
The proposed project provides for the construction and/or improvement of approximately 26 miles of two-lane highway built to rural secondary standards. The project will improve State Highway 133 beginning about half a mile west of Hotchkiss and ending at the intersection of State Highway 133 and Kebler Pass Road about 26 miles to the east of Hotchkiss along the North Fork of the Gunnison River. Depending on the alternative selected, between 0 and 40 acres of orchard land will be removed and between 0 and 27 families will be displaced. (Region 8)
(ELR ORDER # 71101)

N. Fork Payette River Hwy. (F.H. 23) 09/19

Idaho
County: Boise
The proposed project is to reconstruct a section of Idaho

Forest Highway Route 23 (FH 23), which is coincident with Idaho State Primary Highway Route 55 (SH 55), from Banks north approximately 3.5 miles. The proposal is to provide a modern two-lane paved road adequate for diversified highway uses such as local community travel, passenger car and recreational travel, and for commercial trucking. The project is located in Boise County, Idaho, within the Boise National Forest and follows the North Fork of the Payette River. Thirty acres of land will be committed to pavement or rock cut slopes and will be lost as habitat. (Region 10) (ELR ORDER # 71148)

Main Street/Penn. Central RR-Grade Separation 09/15

Indiana
County: Elkhart
Proposed is the construction of a grade separation in the vicinity of the Main Street (S.R. 15) crossing with the Penn Central Railroad north of the Central Business District of the city of Goshen, Indiana. Consideration has been given to two alternate locations for the proposed separation: the Third Street overpass, and the Main Street overpass. For each of the locations the typical cross section is the same for the elevated portions of the improvement, consisting of four lanes separated by a four foot median with sidewalks provided on each side. Several homes and businesses will be relocated. (Region 5) (ELR ORDER # 71136)

Kansas Highway 12, Johnson County 09/06

Kansas
County: Johnson
Proposed is the improvement of Kansas Highway 12 from the junction of Kansas Highway 7 & 10, approximately three miles north of the City of Olathe in Johnson County, Kansas, east to approximately one-half mile west of Renner Road. The proposed project would provide a new, full access controlled, four-lane facility with interchanges at major crossroads and with separations at railroad crossings and at roads of lesser importance. Adverse impacts include the acquisition of approximately 185 acres, the displacement of two families, increased noise and air pollution, and the loss of wooded areas and wildlife habitat. (Region 7) (ELR ORDER # 71105)

M-24 Extension, Caro--M-25 at Unionville 09/20

Michigan
County: Tuscola
Proposed is the extension of State trunkline M-24 from its existing northern terminus at M-81 in the Village of Caro, northwesterly 14.8 miles to M-25 at the Village of Unionville, Tuscola County, Michigan. The new rural roadway

section would be a 2-lane, free access facility constructed to State trunkline standards within a minimum 150-foot right-of-way. Within Caro, a 5-lane section with curb and gutter would be constructed with a 100-foot right-of-way. In Unionville, the new roadway would consist of four lanes, with curb and gutter, constructed within the existing 66-foot right-of-way. Adverse effects include conversion of 20 acres of farmland to highway use.
(ELR ORDER # 71168)

Southwest Loop Thoroughfare, NC 18 to US 321 09/27

North Carolina
County: Caldwell
The proposed project consists of constructing approximately 4.5 miles of multilane highway from NC 18 Business to US 321 in the city of Lenoir, Caldwell County. Several combinations of cross-section types are being considered for various segments of this project including five lane, four lane divided by 1 16-foot median, and four lane divided by a 36 to 44-foot median. Adverse effects include the destruction of approximately 125 to 150 acres of wildlife habitat, the possible rechannelization of a portion of a stream, and the relocation of between 31 and 43 families and between 2 and 4 businesses. (Region 4)
(ELR ORDER # 71197)

Ohio State Route 2 Relocation, South Huron 09/29

Ohio
County: Erie
The proposed action is the improvement and relocation of a 6.06 mile length of State Route 2 in Erie County, Ohio. The proposed 4-lane, limited access highway will bypass through traffic around the City of Huron. Beginning on previously improved S.R. 2 east of Rye Beach Road interchange, the proposed highway will extend south then east on an average right of way width of 300 feet and connect with improved S.R. 2 east of S.R. 61. Adverse effects include the removal of 185 acres of cropland from production, and a reduction in wildlife habitat due to the commitment of 61 acres of woods and brush and 15.6 acres of Lake Erie's estuarine marsh to the highway. (Region 5)
(ELR ORDER # 71213)

U.S. Route 176, Union - Spartanburg Co. 09/20

South Carolina
County: Spartanburg Union
Proposed is the improvement of U.S. Route 176 from the city of Union in Union County to that point where U.S. Route 176 becomes a four-lane highway in Spartanburg County. The total length of the project is 19.6 miles. Several alternative alignments are actively being considered. Three of these alternatives consist of widening the existing highway,

constructing a highway on new location, and widening the existing highway with bypasses constructed around the towns of Pacolet and Jonesville. Adverse effects include displacement of residences and businesses.
(ELR ORDER # 71163)

State Route 5 (U.S. 45), Henderson 09/06
Tennessee
County: Chester McNairy
Proposed is the improvement of existing 2-lane State Route 5 (U.S. 45) to a 4-lane divided facility with no control of access, along with a proposed by-pass for the cities of Selmer and possibly Bethel Springs. The project would begin 1.55 miles north of the Mississippi state line and extend in a northerly direction to 0.70 mile south of Henderson. Adverse effects include the displacement of residences and businesses, increased noise and air pollution, and the loss of 69 to 162 acres of prime farm land.
(Region 4)
(ELR ORDER # 71096)

State Route 15 (U.S. 64), Giles Co. 09/06

Tennessee
County: Giles
Proposed is the construction of State Route 15 (U.S. 64), in Giles County, Tennessee. The project begins at the junction of Industrial Park Road (Federal-Aid Secondary Route 6361) and State Route 15 west of Pulaski and extends to Tarpley Cemetery east of Pulaski. State Route 15 is classified as a major arterial in Tennessee's "1990 Statewide Functional Highway Classification Plan". The project will utilize both four lane and two lane designs. Adverse impacts include the displacement of residences and businesses, increased air and noise pollution, and the siltation of streams during construction. (Region 4)
(ELR ORDER # 71107)

Route Vermont 127, Burlington 09/20

Vermont
County: Chittenden
Proposed is the reconstruction of approximately 3 miles of Route Vermont 127 in the city of Burlington and the town of Colchester, Vermont, between a point on existing Vermont 127 in Burlington, known as Section [illegible], and the intersection of Vermont 127 and Prim Road (TH 33) in Colchester. The project also includes a new bridge over the Winooski River. Residential displacements will involve a minimum of two units and a maximum of 86 units depending on the construction alternative selected. A 4(f) statement is included concerning possible land acquisitions from Ethan Allen, Leddy, and Winooski Valley Parks. (Region 1)
(ELR ORDER # 71164)

Burlington Southern Connector-I 189 to Battery St. 09/29

Vermont
County: Chittenden
Proposed is the construction of approximately 2.5 miles of highway known as the Southern Connector, in the City of Burlington, Vermont, commencing at the interchange of I 189 with Shelburne St. (US 7) and extending westerly and northerly to the intersection of Battery and King Streets in the Burlington Central Business District. The proposed highway is to have a 50-foot, curb-to-curb, four-lane travel way. Sidewalks will be provided through sections of existing location. Right-of-way acquisition will vary depending on the alternate chosen; both alternates will displace 15 families. (Region 1)
(ELR ORDER # 71210)

Evanston Streets Improvement 09/02

Wyoming
County: Unita
Proposed are improvements to highways within the city of Evanston, Wyoming. The improvements consist of replacing an existing railroad underpass, building new bridges over the Bear River, widening U.S. Highway 30 and Wyoming Highway 150 through Evanston, and relocating a portion of Wyoming Highway 89 in Evanston. Adverse impacts include removal of several houses, businesses and municipal buildings, the relocation of families, and increased noise, water, and air pollution during construction. (Region 8)
(ELR ORDER # 71087)

Final Date

Minnesota Drive Extension, Anchorage 09/12

Alaska
Proposed is the construction of a 4-lane controlled-access roadway within the Greater Anchorage Area Borough, beginning at the junction of Minnesota Drive and International Airport Road and continuing a total distance of 4.9 miles. A moderate level of air and noise pollution will result, and there will be loss of natural vegetation and wildlife habitat. Approximately 9 families and two businesses will be displaced. Because the highway would cross the Campbell Creek Greenbelt, a 4f statement is included.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA DOT DOC HUD
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 71118)

Gould Street Connection, Bannock County 09/06

Idaho
County: Bannock

Proposed is the upgrading of the intercity loop of U.S. 30 in Pocatello City. The improvement would include the intersection, approach sections and the Gould Street viaduct which crosses the Union Pacific Railroad Tracks. Adverse impacts include the removal of a maximum of four commercial structures, a maximum of six residential structures, and loss of shade trees.
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA HUD AHP DOI
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 71106)

I-65 to I-70 Distributor Route, Indianapolis 09/13

Indiana
County: Marion
Proposed is the provision of an improved distributor route to accomodate north-south traffic exiting from I-65 on the north and I-70 on the south within a corridor bordering the west edge of the Indianapolis central business district. It is also proposed to divert east-west through traffic off Washington Street (U.S. 40) within the central business district. All alternates under consideration will be constructed at-grade and the 2.08-mile north-south alternate improvements will provide six lanes of capacity compared to the existing 4 lanes. Adverse effects include displacement of 12 homes, 12 businesses, and one non-profit organization.
COMMENTS MADE BY: COE USDA EPA HUD DOI
state and local agencies
concerned interest groups
(ELR ORDER # 71123)

I-70 Widening, Kansas City 09/14

Kansas
County: Wyandotte
Proposed is the widening of Interstate 70 from 94th Street to 10th Street in Kansas City. The improvement would consist of the addition of one lane in each direction between I-435 and I-635 and two lanes in each direction between I-635 and I-670. An additional 50 acres of land will be required for right-of-way, and from 2 to 52 families will be displaced. Construction disruption will result.
COMMENTS MADE BY: COE EPA DOI
local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 71132)

Nebraska Hwy 133 (90th St.), Omaha 09/26

Nebraska
County: Douglas
The project consists of the improvement of Nebraska Highway 133 (90th Street) from Burt Street to Maple, a distance of 1.3 miles, and a second segment from Maple

to the junction of N-133 and N-38, a distance of 1.9 miles. The project will displace three residences, and will require the acquisition of 6 acres of land.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT DOD COE USDA EPA DOI
state and local agencies
interest groups
(ELR ORDER # 71195)

N.C. 127, 2nd Ave. N.E. to SR 1400 09/15

North Carolina
County: Catawba
Proposed is the improvement of N.C. 127 in Hickory, North Carolina. The 4.6-mile project begins at 2nd Avenue N.E and terminates at SR 1400 (Cloninger Mill Road). The selected alternative will provide a five-lane, uncontrolled access curbed facility with the center lane to be used for turning. Adverse impacts include the displacement of four families and six businesses, soil erosion, siltation, and increased water and air pollution. (Region 4)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI AHP USDA COE EPA HEW HUD
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 71134)

U.S. 25, I-40 to Blue Ridge Parkway 09/15

North Carolina
County: Buncombe
The proposed action is the improvement of the capacity and level of service provided by U.S. 25 between I-40 and Blue Ridge Parkway in Asheville, North Carolina. The project consists of widening a 2.9-mile segment from 2 and 4 lanes to a 5-lane cross section. For the selected alternative, 54 land uses would be exposed to noise levels of 70 decibles or more. Other negative impacts include the displacement of 16 residences and 15 businesses. (Region 4)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI COE EPA HEW TVA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 71139)

S.R. 82 and S.R. 97 Connection, Union Gap 09/29

Washington
County: Yakima
The proposed project consists of a 1.9 mile connection via a loop type interchange between existing SR 82 and SR 97 south of the City of Union Gap in central Washington State. The improvement would also add an additional two lanes to a short segment of rural two lane roadway which joins a four

lane segment. The proposed roadway would consist of a four lane asphalt concrete roadway with 10' asphalt concrete shoulder and a 16' median with median barrier. Adverse effects include removal of 31 acres of wildlife habitat and displacement of one family residence.
COMMENTS MADE BY: COE EPA DOI USDA DOC HUD
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 71208)

U.S.Coast Guard

Draft	Date
Calhoun St. Bridge, Delaware River	09/14

New Jersey Pennsylvania
Proposed is the replacement of the existing tax-supported two-lane Calhoun Street Bridge with a new, 4-lane toll revenue supported bridge structure. The proposed replacement structure would be constructed across the Delaware River at mile 134.5, immediately adjacent and downstream of the existing bridge. Due to the historical significance of the existing structure (it has recently been placed on the National Register of Historic Places), it will remain in place and will serve as a pedestrian/bicycle bridge between Morrisville, Pennsylvania and Trenton, New Jersey. Adverse effects include displacement of five dwellings.
(ELR ORDER # 71128)

Station Creek Bridge-St. Phillips Island (2)	09/30

South Carolina
County: Beaufort
This revised draft proposes the issuance of a permit approving the location and plans for a fixed bridge over Station Creek, mile 2.6, between St. Helena and St. Philips Islands near Beaufort, South Carolina. Causally related to that permit is the development of St. Phillips Island for residential purposes. Implementation of the project will alter a presently undeveloped barrier island for residential use, increase the population of Beaufort County by about 7 percent, and alter 5.7 acres of marsh and 460 acres of forest.
(ELR ORDER # 71223)

UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN COMM.

Draft Date

Minneapolis-St. Paul: Water and Land Perspectives 09/16

Minnesota
This statement presents a synopsis of the results of the Minneapolis/St. Paul Level B Comprehensive Study of Water and Related Land Resources. Major recommendations resulting from the study include provisions for: conservation and management of surface-water supplies and ground water supplies; low-point source pollution of metropolitan area lakes; flood damage reduction on rivers and tributary streams; flood damage reduction associated with lakes and storm drainage systems; commercial navigation and associated development on the Minnesota River; and wetlands preservation and management. Specific impacts are discussed.
(ELR ORDER # 71145)

Summary of 102 Statements Filed with the CEQ Through

09/30/77 (By Agency)

Agency	Draft 102's for actions on which no final 102's have yet been received	Final 102's on legislation and actions	Supplements	Total actions on which draft or final statements have been received
Agriculture, Department of	186	848	10	1044
Appalachian Regional Commission	1	0	0	1
Architect of the Capitol	0	1	0	1
Atomic Energy Commission	42	144	0	186
Canal Zone Government	1	1	0	2
Civil Aeronautics Board	0	2	0	2
Commerce, Department of	27	79	13	119
Consumer Product Safety Commission	0	1	0	1
Defense, Department of	10	9	1	20
Air Force	13	27	2	42
Army	2	31	3	36
Army Corps of Engineers	566	1154	41	1761
Navy	13	46	4	63
Deleware River Basin Commission	3	8	0	11
Energy Policy Office	0	1	0	1
Energy Research & Development Admin.	4	17	0	21
Environmental Protection Agency	51	125	4	180
Federal Energy Administration	11	14	6	31
Federal Maritime Commission	3	0	0	3
Federal Power Commission	81	71	6	158
Federal Trade Commission	1	0	0	1
General Services Administration	17	110	3	130
HEW, Department of	4	18	0	22
HUD, Department of	95	306	6	407
Interior, Department of	149	417	7	573
International Boundary and Water Commission -- U.S. and Mexico	0	10	0	10
Interstate Commerce Commission	11	16	0	27
Justice, Department of	2	3	0	5
Labor, Department of	7	5	0	12
National Aeronautics and Space Adm.	10	27	4	41
National Capitol Planning Comm.	6	8	0	14
National Science Foundation	0	7	0	7
New England River Basins Commission	3	0	0	3
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	9	45	10	64
Office of Science and Technology	0	1	0	1
Ohio River Basin Commission	0	1	0	1
Pacific Northwest River Basins Comm.	3	0	0	3
Pennsylvania Ave. Devel. Corp.	0	1	0	1
Souris-Red-Rainy River Basins Comm.	1	0	0	1
State Department	4	6	0	10
Tennessee Valley Authority	9	29	0	38
Transportation, Department of	1000	2386	36	3422
Treasury, Department of	4	7	0	11
Upper Mississippi River Basin Comm.	2	0	0	2
U.S. Postal Service	2	5	0	7
U.S. Water Resources Council	7	9	0	16
Veterans Administration	7	9	0	16
TOTALS	2367	6005	156	8528

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
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102 Monitor

The 102 Monitor is the monthly publication of the Council on Environmental Quality. In addition to its listing of environmental impact statements which have been filed with the Council under the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Monitor contains a list of EPA's comments, filed under the provisions of section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended; items of current concern in NEPA case law; and information on the environmental studies of the Council.

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